

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VIII.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, OCTOBER 15th, 1929

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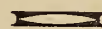
Courses in Co-operation for all Alberta Schools?

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THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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Vol. XIII.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, OCTOBER 15th, 1929

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Principal Contents

PAGE

EDITORIAL.....	3
NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION.....	4
COURSES IN CO-OPERATION IN ALBERTA SCHOOLS.....	5
THE HEART OF YOUNG CHINA.....	6
"YOUR MONEY'S WORTH".....	7
NEWS FROM ALBERTA WHEAT POOL HEAD OFFICE.....	8
ARE THE WESTERN WHEAT PRODUCERS PROFITEERS?.....	8
FARMER IS LOWEST PAID WORKER.....	9
DOMINION JUSTIFIED IN WHEAT POSITION, CLAIMS BANK	9
RULES FOR ELEVATOR STORAGE.....	10
ASSISTANT GRAIN COMMISSIONERS FOR PRAIRIE PROVINCES	11
OFFICIAL NEWS FROM DAIRY AND POULTRY POOLS.....	14
HOW TO PREPARE TURKEYS FOR MARKET.....	14
INTERESTS OF THE UNITED FARM WOMEN.....	18
OPiates AND STIMULANTS.....	18
U.F.A. JUNIOR ACTIVITIES.....	21
STUDYING CURRENT EVENTS.....	21
NEWS FROM HEAD OFFICE OF ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL	22
NEW HOG GRADING REGULATIONS.....	22
CORRESPONDENCE.....	25
LECTURES ON PUBLIC HEALTH.....	26
U.F.A. VETERANS' SECTION.....	26
FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF WAR MENACE.....	28

EDITORIAL

5

EXCESSIVE CAUTION?

One of the conditions essential to the success of the new Federal Long Term Farm Loans scheme is the presentation to the farmers of this Province of a clear statement of the policy of the Board, and the considerations by which they are actuated in determining their policy. This will be desirable at all times, but is especially necessary now when the scheme is in its initial stages. It is, in fact, long overdue.

The Board are not in the position of an ordinary mortgage company carrying on business for private profit. Very much the contrary. They must, of course, be guided by business principles, and they cannot afford to take risks which might threaten the success of the undertaking of which they have charge. The scheme, however, is intended to give, with due regard to security, a maximum degree of service to the farmers in whose behalf the Long Term Farm Loans legislation enacted. This, doubtless, is the intention of the Board, but in the absence of adequate publicity upon broad questions of policy, the ends which the sponsors of the legislation had in view cannot adequately be served.

There is a belief in many quarters, for instance, that the rate of interest might with safety have been set at a lower figure. The Board's view, no doubt, is that until experience has shown upon what margin their operations can be carried on, a very substantial margin is warranted on grounds of caution, and that in any event, any surplus accruing from the operation of the scheme will eventually be returned to the borrower. It is also true that the rate is materially lower than the rate which has prevailed for farm loans from private agencies, and we believe the mere fact of this scheme having been brought into operation has been "healthy" from the farmers' standpoint in its influence on the private companies. No sane borrower would wish the Board to take risks which might threaten the success of the undertaking, but there is never-

theless a widely prevalent view that they tend to err on the side of excessive caution. Available evidence seems to support this view. What is the Board's answer to this contention?

Very strong protest has been offered against the policy, which appears to have been followed, of virtually "blanketing" certain large areas for exclusion from the operation of the scheme. The fact that it is understood that such a policy has been adopted, even though in special cases loans may be made in these areas, is reported to have increased the difficulties of farmers whose position is unquestionably good in obtaining loans from the available private loaning agencies. If this be so, it will be difficult to convince the farmers that discrimination is warranted, even though the Board may consider that the operation of the scheme may be for the time being simplified thereby. The strength of the opposition to this reported "blanketing" policy is exemplified in the announcement elsewhere in this issue that a delegation will wait upon the Board this week to voice their protest. The case against the blanketing of areas seems to be overwhelming. If it can be justified, the grounds should be publicly stated.

We trust that at an early date these questions will be clarified. A statement by the Board is imperatively called for. Until it is available—since we are not fully aware of the considerations which have actuated the Board—comment presents very real difficulties.

* * *

COURSES IN CO-OPERATION

The decision of the Alberta Co-operative Council to consider plans for the introduction of educational courses in co-operation in all the schools of the Province marks a real advance towards a much-to-be-desired goal. The decision is in complete accordance with U.F.A. policy, as expressed by the Annual Convention, which has strongly urged the inclusion of such courses in the curricula. It is to be hoped that no time will now be lost in making this policy effective. Almost a generation of young people has passed through the schools since the U.F.A. came into power.

The provision of well-prepared courses in co-operation will be one of the greatest services which the Alberta Department of Education can render the Province. It will be, perhaps, the most distinctive contribution which the U.F.A.—definitely committed as the organization is to the co-operative philosophy and the co-operative state—can make to education.

Far too little is commonly known of the romantic and inspiring history of the co-operative movement, which is deeply rooted in the past, or of its economic and ethical basis. No course of instruction can fully prepare the generation of Albertans still in the schools for its responsibilities, unless opportunities are provided for the student to visualize this historic background. Unfortunately, educational authorities from whom we have inherited much of our curricula have been in great degree blind to this phase of social development, or have not felt free to permit it to be fully presented. Our institutions are still in part dominated by the traditions of competitive and acquisitive society. It is doubtful whether even the names of the great personalities in the history of co-operation are known to a majority of students when they complete their courses. What manner of men were Robert Owen, the Rochdale Pioneers, George Jacob Holyoake, to mention only a few among the advance guard? What was their outlook and that of other outstanding figures in the history of the movement upon the social life of their times? What was their relationship to other pioneer groups in the field of social philosophy? Wherein did they fail, and in

(Continued on page 30)

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Little Bow Convention on October 25th

To All U.F.A. Secretaries and Members in Little Bow C. A.:

The Annual Convention of the Little Bow U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held on Friday afternoon, October 25th, in the I.O.O.F. Hall at Vulcan, commencing at 1:30 p.m.

Please send one delegate for each ten members or major portion thereof. Local Secretaries should provide their delegates with proper credentials.

The regular reports will be presented and considered, and the annual election of officers will be held.

Our member, the Hon. O. L. McPherson, will be present and have something interesting to say.

Bring along any resolutions you may have, your Local's Association dues of \$1.00, and your Provincial Constituency dues of 25c per member. If all these have already been sent in, bring your neighbor, but be sure to come.

Our conventions are open to everybody as you know, so kindly urge your friends to come also, and help us make it a success.

PAUL FREDERICK,
President.

H. RENKENBERGER,
Secretary.

Barons, Alta.

INQUIRIES RE FARM LOANS

Inquiries regarding the Long Term Loans Act should be addressed to J. C. Murray, Chairman of Farm Loans Board, Government Building, Edmonton.

CHICKEN SUPPER AND DANCE

"The September meeting of the Welcome U.F.W.A. was held in the community hall. In the absence of the president, Mrs. Remick acted as chairman for the evening. A Hallowe'en party in the form of a chicken supper and dance is being arranged for, to take place Friday, October 25th. Mrs. Archbold and Mrs. E. McDermott were appointed a program committee."—*Alliance Times*.

SECURE SEED OATS EARLY

One of the most serious effects of the past dry season will be a shortage of good seed oats for next year's crop in some sections of the Province. Farmers in these areas are being advised by the Department of Agriculture to lose no time in securing the seed supply they will require for spring.

There will be little difficulty in supplying this demand from other parts of the Province where a heavier yield of the coarse grains was harvested, but it will be necessary to know the requirements of the drier districts at an early date. Already a considerable demand is reported from outside the Province, and buyers are booking orders for a large quantity of seed oats to be shipped out of Alberta before next spring.

In order that Alberta farmers may be assured of their seed supply while grain

of a good quality is available, they are advised to communicate at once with their local elevator agents so that arrangements can be made for any necessary shipments before seeding time.

HEART VALLEY LOCAL

Heart Valley U.F.A. Local, north of the Peace, which was organized by I. V. Macklin, U.F.A. Director, has held several good meetings. A. E. Cox, secretary, writes: "The Local was fortunate in securing as speaker for its first meeting Hugh H. Allen, M.L.A., who, after a call had been made for new members, spoke on railroads and highways and was given an attentive hearing by all present. At the August meeting, the question of stumping and grading the road, which the local Government had not yet done, was taken up, and it was decided that work be started. For the first day's work, 27 settlers turned out, and a goodly number for the remainder of the week. Many thanks are due to two of our local settlers, Wm. McWhirter and Chas. Geller, who gave free service with gas engines, plowing, grading, and discing the road. Work to the amount of about \$600 was done, so that even if the Local accomplish nothing further whatever during the rest of the year, they are well satisfied with the work so far accomplished."

SERVICE BERRY MEETING

A meeting of the Service Berry U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. District Association was held at Tudor on September 28th. There were fifteen delegates and four officers present and about thirty members and visitors. The speakers were Miss A. M. Turner, assistant editor of *The U.F.A.* and trustee of the Calgary School Board, who spoke on "Relative Values and Your Money's Worth;" Mr. Burns, of Three Hills, director of the Poultry and Dairy Pool, who dealt with the activities of that Association; John C. Buckley, M.L.A., who spoke on the achievements and value of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A.; and H. Hanson, Director, who described the activities of the Association.

Resolutions were passed commending the Minister of Health on the medical clinic and urging him to develop the plan further just as soon as Government funds would permit; asking the Government to put the Debt Adjustment Act into operation all over the Province; and asking the U.F.A. Central Office to study plans to adjust the production of wheat to the effective demand. A notice of motion at the last meeting, which was held at Standard, asking for a reduction of the district membership dues, was passed at this meeting, fixing the rate at ten cents per member and payable at the next meeting, which will be held at Nightingale, subject to the call of the Executive.

Mrs. R. A. DYSON,
Secy-Treas.

Tudor, Alta.

Manufacturing in Canada in the past thirty years has increased 700 per cent.

A. F. Aitken's Meetings

A. F. Aitken, U.F.A. Director for the Battle River Constituency, will address meetings this month as follows:

Salteaux, October 19.
Creighton, October 21.
Stubno, October 22.
Bloomington Heights, October 23.
Claysmore, October 24.
Ottawa, October 25.
Angle Lake, October 26.

Late U.F.W.A. News

HOLD CARD PARTIES

Energetic U.F.W.A. (at Milk River) are co-operating with the Women's Institute in giving a series of card parties, of which the first was held in the old Roberts Hotel on September 28th, nearly \$12 being cleared. Prizes were won by E. Collins, Joe Foss, and Mrs. H. Arnold, says a report from Mrs. M. E. Hummel, the secretary. A social afternoon for the members was held at the home of Mrs. Blinco recently, the time being spent in visiting and games; and a supper, to be followed by an evening at cards, is being arranged for October 18th, to which the husbands of the members are being invited.

PRESENTATION TO SECRETARY

A vote of thanks to the former secretary, Mrs. H. P. Domoney, was passed by the last meeting of Horn Hill U.F.W.A. Local. A small gift was presented to Mrs. Domoney, also, in recognition of her untiring efforts on behalf of the Local for six years, writes the present secretary, Mrs. T. M. Leithead. Mrs. Ronald Pye and Mrs. J. E. C. Oldford were appointed delegates to the Olds U.F.W.A. Conference. A very interesting paper was then given by Mrs. A. Speakman, on Parliamentary procedure. In the introduction to her main theme Mrs. Speakman described the beauties of the Parliament Buildings and the city of Ottawa, and showed some interesting pictures, including pictures of the Peace Chamber, and the Senate Chamber. Mrs. Oldford, the hostess, then served a dainty lunch.

HISTORY

"History is a landscape, and like those of nature it is continually changing. Two persons who look at it at the same time do not find in it the same charm, and you yourself, if you had it continually before your eyes, would never see it twice alike. The general lines are permanent, but it needs only a cloud to hide the most important ones, as it needs only a jet of light to bring out such or such a detail and give it a false value."—Paul Sabatier.

"The old form of things is on the decline: the life forms of yesterday are no longer vital. If new life is to be born out of old, the desert must first be flooded with the fragments of past cultures. Thus the desert will slowly be transformed into fruitful farming land."—Count Hermann Keyserling.

Provision of Courses in Co-operation in All Alberta Schools Brought Stage Nearer

"Alberta Co-operative Council" Is Formed at Meeting in Edmonton, and Makes Important Recommendations—All Province-wide Co-operative Bodies Represented—Council Is Successor to "Master Co-operative Committee"

Since by unanimous vote the U.F.A. Annual Convention recommended some years ago the introduction of courses in co-operation in all the educational institutions of the Province, the need for definite steps in this direction has become increasingly realized throughout the whole farming community. It will be gratifying news, therefore, that a body representative of every existing organization interested in producer or consumer co-operation in Alberta which is Province-wide in its scope, has been set up within the past few weeks for the purpose of furthering co-operative education, and has set as its first objective the consideration of plans for the introduction of such general courses as well as special courses in the technical requirements of co-operative organizations.

This body, the successor to the "Master Co-operative Committee" whose activities during the past eighteen months have given a decided impetus to the co-operative movement in the Province, was formed in Edmonton on September 23rd. The Council is composed of representatives of the U.F.A. Central Board, the Wheat, Livestock and Dairy and Poultry Pools, the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale and the Trustees of the Wheat Board Surplus Fund.

The manner in which this important body has been brought into being is set forth in a letter recently issued by D. M. Malin, Supervisor of Co-operative Activities for the Province, who has been appointed Secretary of the Council. The composition of the Council, and the nature of the program which they have outlined for the immediate future, should give definite assurance that real progress will be made with all possible speed in the development of a sound policy of co-operative education throughout the Province.

Mr. Malin's letter is quoted in part below:

"The circumstances leading up to the formation of the Council are briefly as follows: Some eighteen months ago, a Conference was called which included representatives from the U.F.A. Board, from each of the Provincial Pool Boards, and from the Government, as the result of a growing realization on the part of all groups concerned with the development of sound co-operation, of the need for co-ordination of effort and closer co-operation between the various groups in discussing and dealing with problems and activities common to all; and in particular, the subject of co-operative education.

The Original Committee

"This conference resulted in a body known as the 'Master Co-operative Marketing Committee' being set up with a personnel consisting of three representatives from the U.F.A. Board, one from each Provincial Pool Board, and three from the Government. At the same time a 'Master Consumers Co-operative Committee' was set up consisting of the same personnel from the U.F.A. and the Government with three members of the Co-operative Wholesale Board.

"These Committees held a number of meetings and we believe proved of real value to the movement, first in bringing to bear a wider range of knowledge and experience upon any particular problem under discussion than it was possible for any one of them to do separately, in pro-

viding a channel through which co-operative information absolutely free from bias could be given to the public, or through which an impartial investigation or report could be obtained on any phase of the work, and what is perhaps of even greater ultimate benefit, in bringing all groups to a realization that they are each an integral part of one movement and equally concerned in all questions affecting the fundamentals upon which co-operation stands.

"Last summer these two Committees were merged into one by including one representative from the Co-operative Wholesale on the first named Committee and changing the name to 'Master Co-operative Committee.'

"Believing the time to have arrived for a review of the whole situation, the Master Co-operative Committee instructed its executive at a meeting on June 10th last to investigate the possibilities of further co-ordination and of instituting a program of co-operative education.

Composition of Council

"The Executive reported back on September 23rd and recommended a change of name to 'Alberta Co-operative Council,' personnel to consist of three members of the U.F.A. Board, one Director from each Provincial Pool, one Director from the Co-operative Wholesale and one Trustee from the Wheat Surplus Fund Board. It was also recommended that the Co-operative Committee of the Government be invited to attend meetings of the Council. It was also recommended that the Council be the recognized executive body to formulate all co-operative educational policies, quite distinct from and in addition to the publicity and propaganda work now being carried on by the various co-operative commercial organizations.

"These recommendations were accepted and a number of other matters of vital importance to all of us were reported upon and dealt with to the extent that it was possible to deal with them at the first meeting of the reorganized body.

"The following matters are receiving earnest consideration and study in the

hope of formulating definite policies in the near future:

1. The possibilities of co-operative educational courses in all Provincial Schools.
2. Organization of schools or training classes to deal with various technical requirements of co-operative organizations.
3. Best methods of bringing co-operative education to our young men and women on the farms.
4. Publicity media to disseminate co-operative principles.
5. Possibilities of development of Rural Co-operative Credit."

Presentation Fund Receipts

Since the last issue went to press, the following have forwarded subscriptions to the President Wood Presentation Fund:

R. Gardiner, M.P., Excel.
Mrs. O. Michaels, Sedalia.
Kenneth W. Michaels, Sedalia.
H. Hanson, Namaka.
Mrs. H. Hanson, Namaka.
Peter Lund, Lethbridge.
O. T. Lathrop, Lethbridge.
Wilbur McKenzie, Lethbridge.
Gladstone Virtue, Lethbridge.
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T. Gullickson, Erskine.
J. J. Strang, Claresholm.

All subscriptions, which are limited to 25c, should be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer at the U.F.A. Central Office, Calgary.

COARSE GRAINS POOL

Arrangements have been made with the United Grain Growers and the Gillespie Grain Company to handle coarse grains for the Coarse Grains Pool in carlots or street deliveries.

THE HEART OF YOUNG CHINA

Characters in Drama of Awakening Orient Cross Stage in
Story of the Nationalist Movement—"Wing Po" Deals
With Important Phase of Current History.



A Book Review

By WILLIAM IRVINE, M.P.

"Wing Po," by Hin Me Geong (the Chinese way of saying John Armitage) is one of the most remarkable books of the year. The lovers of adventure and daring, those who enjoy the strategy of warfare or the chequer-board of political diplomacy, will be thrilled as they follow the pages of this unique novel. For "Wing Po" is the dramatization of current history in China. Across the stage of our own generation, characters and events, the importance of which the Western world vaguely sensed but did not understand, move so clearly and in such logical sequence as to leave no doubt as to their profound international significance.

The author may be justly congratulated on his distinct achievement in securing the interest of his readers with the minimum use of the popular fictional technique which lures one to follow the stereotyped novel to its commonplace end. Armitage is as interesting as Sir Walter Scott and the modern situation in the Orient which his pen so ably portrays may be fraught with consequences far more significant to the world than those which are revealed in the classical works of the master of "Waverly" and "Tales of the Border."

* * *

Of course "Wing Po" comes on the bookshelf at a very opportune moment. Diplomatic eruptions, civil war, the rebirth of a nation and threatenings of war with Russia which at times appeared to be serious enough to set aside Leagues of Nations and peace pacts, have served to turn the spot light on China. Great Britain, the United States and Canada have been directly affected. Not so long ago there were urgings from many quarters that Great Britain and Canada should take definite and drastic steps to protect their nationals in Hankow. Immediately questions such as "Why do our nationals need protection in Hankow? What are they doing there? Why don't they come back to their own country and mind their own business? What rights have other countries to interfere with the internal economy of China?" began to be thrown in all directions. But in the midst of this questioning there was a strong undercurrent of feeling that British subjects were being brutally treated by the heathen Chinese; that something ought to be done about it.

In its interpretation of current historical events in China, "Wing Po" answers most of these questions and thus is doubly interesting, giving as it does reliable information on a vexed question of exceptional interest.

* * *

Students of international relations in Great Britain are now expressing publicly views similar to those set forth in "Wing Po." Lionel Curtis addressed Canadian Club meetings recently as he passed across Canada en route to Honolulu to attend the Pacific Conference where diplomacy in the Orient will be the chief subject of discussion. Mr. Curtis, who is also a member of an international organization which had to be formed as a means of

accurately informing the officials in charge of international relations, indicated that the real source of British misunderstanding in China was directly due to British nationals in that country and not to the British in Britain. That the British at home have not been accurately informed accounts for the following passage by Mr. Armitage. He says that the Chinese confined their appeal to Labor in Britain, but "British Labor, when it did form a nominal Government" (in 1924) "had a Chinese policy so vacillating that eventually Chinese nationalists came to an understanding with Soviet Russia, for Russia's policy at least had the merit of determined support against those whom China had come to regard as her oppressors."

"China for the Chinese" and this to be attained by a Nationalist Government and a United China, is seen to be the objective of the Chinese people. The British at home as well as Americans and other nations involved in the Chinese trouble, agree to that sentiment. But the people from these countries living in China see in the Chinese ideal the loss of privileges granted under pressure and embodied in ancient treaties which foreigners in China now enjoy. Hence to keep China divided and in turmoil and to sit safely behind the protection of their home Governments which are so badly informed as to be incapable of better policy, is the attitude of the strange polygenous mob of foreigners in the Orient.

* * *

"Wing Po" not only reveals the true situation in China in relation to other countries, but brings the reader into contact with what might be called the very personality of China. The media by which the heart and genius of China are revealed are the Nationalist generalissimo and Wing Po. The former is none other than the great Dr. Sun Yat Sen who represents the ultimate destiny of China, while Wing Po is the personification of that genius which will enable her to arrive at the goal of her leader's great desire.

Wing Po is the man of action. He appears in every scene, and where he is there is the interest of the reader. He is an obscure coolie who through terrible suffering and tragedy had learned to hate the foreign devils whom he regarded as the exploiters of his people. Driven by circumstances to banditry and piracy, Wing Po through the influence of the generalissimo's wife rises to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Nationalist Army. His story from childhood until he reaches a position of great responsibility in the Nationalist movement, is one of intense interest. Wing Po as coolie, pirate, soldier, commander and finally as the fiancée of a young lady of distinguished aristocratic birth, is always interesting. "Squint-eyed Pete" and "Two Gun Curly" in the wildest Wild West story, have no greater thrills for the lovers of daring than Wing Po, while in addition the latter is the personification of a great nation with which our destiny is linked.

Are he hates of Wing Po the hates

of China? Do Chinese in the mass think as he does? Are their feelings toward the Western world his feelings? Are such feelings justified by the actions of foreigners in China? Is the attitude of the foreigners in China which made Wing Po hate, the true attitude of the peoples whose protection is sought when the deserts of their misdeeds overtake them?

Every citizen of Canada who is interested in the future of his own country should read Wing Po. The knowledge which Mr. Armitage extends to the world in these pages, if taken advantage of, may mean that instead of a young China rising with flaming hate to seek revenge through military power, the generalissimo of a United China will some day meet the leaders of other nations in that spirit which characterized the meeting in New York recently of the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the President of the United States.

"Wing Po" may be obtained from the author, John Armitage, Long Branch Avenue, Long Branch, Ont. Price \$2.

FRESH GLORY OF DAWN

"Take a postage stamp and stick it on a penny. Now climb Cleopatra's Needle (70 feet in height) and lay the penny flat, postage stamp uppermost, on top of the obelisk. The height of the whole structure may be taken to represent the time that has elapsed since the earth was born.

"On this scale, the thickness of the penny and the postage stamp together represents the time that man has lived upon the earth. The thickness of the postage stamp represents the time he has been civilized, the thickness of the penny representing the time he lived in an uncivilized state.

"Now stick another postage stamp on top of the first to represent the next 5,000 years of civilization, and keep sticking on postage stamps until you have a pile as high as Mont Blanc (15,782 feet) the first postage stamp represents what man has already achieved; the pile which out-tops Mont Blanc represents what he may achieve, if his cultural achievement is proportional to his time on earth.

"As inhabitants of the earth we are living at the very beginning of time. We come into being in the fresh glory of the dawn, and a day of almost unthinkable length stretches before us, with unimaginable opportunities for accomplishment."—Sir James Jeans, F.R.S., in *The Universe Around Us*, Cambridge University Press, 12.6 net.

"The man is he who lives and relies directly on nature, not on the needs or weaknesses of other people."—George Santayana.

IS MR. EINSTEIN IN THE HOUSE?

"Dad, is \$5 much money?"

"That depends, my son. When I earn it, it is a lot of money, but when your mother goes shopping with it, it is nothing."

"Your Money's Worth"—The Bewildered Consumer

Grades for Farm Products, but Few for Industrial Goods the Farmer Must Buy—Why Not Protection for the Consumer?



A Book Review

By AMELIA TURNER

The products of the farm are sold by grades set by the Government of the Dominion of Canada or authorities set up by the Government—practically all of them. Wheat is sold by a very rigorous grading system; cream is government graded; the Government set standards for bacon, and recently they have begun to grade beef.

The Bewildered Consumer

In view of this, it is interesting to reflect that practically nothing else but these farm products is sold by grade. The helpless bewilderment of the consumer, when he goes to spend his for the most part hardly earned dollars, is vividly set forth in the following extract from *Your Money's Worth* by Stuart Chase and F. J. Schlink:

"Why do you buy one make of automobile rather than another? Why do you draw up beside a filling station pump which is painted red rather than one which is painted yellow? Why do you buy the tooth paste you are using—what do you know about its relative merit compared with other tooth pastes—do you know if it has, beyond a pleasant taste, any merit at all? Have you any evidence, except blind hope, that the package of insecticide under your arm will actually rid a house of flies? Is this cake of soap really going to give you a school girl complexion? How can you tell what type of electric refrigerator is technically the best within range of what you can afford to pay; or oil heater, or vacuum cleaner, or electric washer, or radio set? Do you know what kind of paint or varnish you ought to have for the floors, the studio walls, the picket fence, the kitchen shelves? How many washings will those shirts survive; how many ball games those stockings for Junior; how many shaves that safety razor blade? What does 'solid mahogany' mean to you, and what does it mean to the furniture trade? What do you know about the ultimate effect on cells and tissues of that fat reducer?"

What indeed? Isn't it a fact that very many of us judge almost entirely by the price, trusting hopefully but rather blindly that by paying a good price we may get a superior article. But how do we know that by paying \$4.50 for a pair of boots for a schoolboy we ensure that they will resist the effects of his scuffling and kicking and climbing half as long again as that other pair, at \$2.98, which after all look pretty sturdy?

Costly Experience

Of course, in the case of shoes and such things that we have to buy very often, we may learn by the trial and error method that a certain make wears well. Such experience is costly, though it is possible to secure it. But in buying a car—something that you don't buy every year or even every two or three years—what do you really know of the comparative sturdiness of the engines in the various makes? You may know something about the last car you owned; you may know one or two desultory, ill-

assorted facts about one or two of your friends' cars; but can you have any confidence at all that in selecting a new car you are getting the very best value for the money you can afford to put into it? No doubt most makers of cars have testing laboratories; but as the results of the tests are not made public, they hardly enter into the present discussion.

The authors of *Your Money's Worth* suggest that \$1,000,000 spent in testing out cars, under controlled conditions, over say 10,000 miles, could provide comparative statistics as to miles per gallon of gas, braking ability, accelerating capacity, etc., that would be of incalculable value to buyers. A complication here, of course, is that Canadians and Americans, at least, have been persuaded by dint of stupendous advertising campaigns, that it is a matter for humiliation to be seen driving a car made a few seasons ago.

Quality and Price

To come from the complex to the simple, consider sheets. You would think that any housewife could judge of the durability of sheets. *Your Money's Worth* describes a test made by the household economics department of the Columbia University. Laboratory tests were made to determine the relative quality of nine makes of sheeting. This result was compared with the retail prices. It was found that the eighth in quality was second highest in price. Of two pieces identical in quality, one sold for two and a half times as much as the other. And so on. Then a group of women, without knowing the prices, were asked to rank the pieces. The sample the women placed first was fourth by laboratory test; the one they judged second was seventh by test. And then a group of salespeople, from two of the biggest and most reputable New York shops, were asked to make a similar grading. Their judgment proved to be, like that of the women, merely wild guessing.

Fancy Names for Cotton Fabrics

Cotton fabrics are sold under the names of French Linen, Killarney Linen, Linene, Near Linen, Flaxon, and Linon, according to the authors of *Your Money's Worth*. It is possible to distinguish linen from cotton, if you know how, of course; but not all of us can; and fewer still know the difference between real seal, sable, ermine or chinchilla and rabbit skins, dyed or dyed and sheared, and sold under one of those names. And, again:

"What do we know about the wool content of these suits and overcoats? Will they keep their shape? Will they fade? How long will they wear? Is pure wool the most desirable fabric, or does a little shoddy help? How do these garments measure up to specified standards of textile fabrics? *The U.S. Navy can lay down a specification for an officer's overcoat which will stand steady wear for ten winters. Will these overcoats do that?* Alas, one of the few things we are sure of in advance is that they will not. What is the best material for shirts from the standpoint of long wear?

How can we recognize this material when we see it? What will a day on a sunny clothes line do to those pajamas, now so nobly blue and lavender? When will the casualties begin to appear in the stockings, and why is it a safe bet that a pair knitted by grandmother will wear three times as long?"

Waste and Adulteration

In buying foods, one has not only to fear waste of money, but harmful adulteration. I think it was Dr. Warbasse who told the story when he was in Alberta last year of an investigation which had shown every article in a certain grocery store to contain some sort of poison except for one—and the exception was labelled "rat poison." That is probably just a story; but how can we tell if the jam and syrup and baking powder that we buy are pure and wholesome? The authors of *Your Money's Worth* give instances of convictions under the U.S. Food and Drug Act, of olive oil found to be mostly cotton seed oil; of coffee consisting of coffee, dried peas, and rice hulls; of gelatine condemned because glue had been largely substituted for gelatine and because it contained zinc and copper; of canned cherries containing larvae or worms averaging 75 each in one group of six cans; of ketchup containing 150 to 200 million bacteria to the cubic centimeter, in addition to yeast spores and mold filaments.

It would doubtless be exceedingly difficult to standardize such things as patent medicines and patent toilet preparations; but it seems obvious that the consuming public stands in great need of protection in this regard. A perusal of the chapters of *Your Money's Worth* dealing with these articles leads one to the conclusion that fraud is rampant here, involving not merely waste of money, but actual danger, and unless one retain a private analyst it is impossible to know whether a much puffed remedy is dangerous or not. Some that are almost universally considered safe, may prove on inquiry to be injurious, especially if they become a habit. For instance, the director of the bureau of investigation of the American Medical Association is quoted, with reference to patent fat reducers, as follows:

"It can be laid down as a broad principle that all 'obesity cures' come under one of two classes; those that contain thyroid extract and will actually reduce weight but are exceedingly dangerous, and those that do not contain thyroid and will not under any circumstances reduce weight."

The same authority states that a bottle of "Nuxated Iron" selling for \$1 contains less than 2½ grains of iron; and that \$1 worth of Bland's pills—a standard remedy—contains 100 grains. Still more startling is the statement regarding a very widely advertised "antiseptic" the name of which is known in almost every household on the continent—"Listerine." The American Medical Association says of this preparation that it would take \$15 worth of it at ordinary retail prices, to equal in antiseptic value one cent's

(Continued on page 30)

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Are the Western Wheat Producers Profiteers?

A Review of World Grain Situation Which Explains Certain Features

An unusual situation prevails in the international grain trade this crop year. Owing to the variety of factors which affect the price of wheat, no two years are ever alike, but this year furnishes features never experienced before.

While there are apparently ample supplies of wheat in the world due to the fact that all exporting countries had exceptionally large crops last year, the price has been holding steadily. It is now quite apparent that world wheat prices are anchored around the Canadian crop, and the stubbornness with which the Canadian Wheat Pool is resisting price reductions has created admiration and condemnation in various parts of the world, depending upon whether the interests are buyers or sellers. The power of the Pool lies in its control of volume and in the ample storage facilities which it has built up during the past five years. Pool officials have frankly stated that Pool wheat will not be sold if cutting prices is the only method to do so.

Wheat Close Held

The Grain Trade of Western Canada have followed the Pool's suit and hence very little wheat is being exported. The result is that Canadian terminals are accumulating vast quantities of wheat and their storage facilities will soon be overloaded. Great Lakes grain carriers are already being used for winter storage. The railway companies have decided upon a rationing system of providing cars in order to prevent their rolling stock being tied up in terminal yards.

Canadian newspapers have been making big news feature stories of the tie-up. They have also been printing news despatches from Great Britain telling of immense stores of wheat in that country. Certain flour mills have shut down because, the owners state, the export business has been killed owing to the high prices of Canadian wheat. Steamship companies have been laying up their Great Lakes' carriers and some have expressed themselves bitterly over the fact that the grain is not being exported.

Underlying Reason

All these events must cause confusion in the minds of Pool members. Possibly they do not understand what is underlying this topsy-turviness of the grain world. It is not hard to explain.

The Wheat Pool looks at the situation in this light: Western Canada has a light crop this year. A total of 466 million bushels of wheat were inspected last year in Western Canada and the producers obtained from the sale of this volume of wheat approximately \$470,000,000. This low average per bushel is due to the low grading of the crop on the whole and the tremendous volume of wheat raised in the world last year. From this year's crop it will hardly be likely that more than 215 million bushels will be inspected. At present price levels this only promises a gross farm income of \$298,000,000, or an approximate reduction in the year's earnings of wheat producers of approximately \$170,000,000. Farmers of Western Canada cannot afford

to accept any greater reduction in their yearly income.

Need of Good Prices

There are some who point to Western Canada wheat growers as a gang of profiteers, eager to raise the price of bread to the poor workmen in Europe. Others point to the Pool as being instrumental in disorganizing the shipping and transportation interests and in having workmen put on the unemployed list. These accusations are unfair. Farmers in Western Canada badly need a fair price for their wheat this fall or otherwise there will be hard times. In Western Canada in most districts the crop has been extraordinarily light and even at present prices there is little profit in wheat raising. In many sections of Western Canada there is dire want in farm homes because of frosted grain last year and drouth this year. No one can find fault with these people for desiring to obtain a price for their grain which is not at all exorbitant.

Not a Bed of Roses

The Western Canadian farmer raises wheat under great difficulties. The ravages of the climate—frost, hail and drouth—take a tremendous toll of his labor annually. He is the only farmer in the world who grows wheat such a long distance from tidewater and places his dependence on the export trade. He has to buy everything he requires in a protected market and sell in the world market. He enters into competition with grain grown under peonage systems and on low-priced land. He is not a heartless profiteer; he seeks a fair reward for his labor. He works hard, uses his sparse capital to produce a greater volume per acre and uses his experience and intelligence with which to create a great marketing agency—the Wheat Pool. He is deserving of credit rather than blame.

While pen pictures of vast piles of surplus wheat stored in England have been brought home to Canadians through their newspapers, it is rather strange to note that Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas is

worried because storage facilities in England will only hold grain sufficient to feed the people for a few weeks. So it would seem that after all there is not such a great volume of wheat now in England. The European buyer, determined on getting foreign wheat at lower prices, is sparing no gifts of imagination in enlarging on the size of home stores. But it is plainly evident that the statistical position in the world today shows that there is a serious depreciation in the amount of wheat raised this year as compared to last year. World wheat production, exclusive of Russia and China, is forecast at three billion four hundred million bushels for the present season, or half a billion bushels below the record production of 1928. Part of this reduction is made up by an increase of 135 million bushels in the world carry-over. The world demand has been increasing at the rate of 60 to 70 million bushels annually, so that there is a decrease of 400 million bushels in the supply in relation to demand in the last crop year. Of course, it must be realized that high wheat prices will narrow the market and that substitutes will take the place of a considerable volume of wheat. The fact remains that the large wheat producing countries in the world have been heard from and it is an assured fact that the supply of wheat this year is very considerably less than the supply available last year.

Supply and Demand

It has always been maintained that supply and demand governed prices. That statement has been put up in argument against the Wheat Pool time and again. The Wheat Pool's reply has been that the statement is correct in the broad sense but there are governing features of vital importance. The Wheat Pool is giving a practical demonstration of its declaration this year. If the Canadian wheat market were left to the whims of supply and demand most of our wheat would be sold this fall at greatly reduced prices and the producers would only wake up to the fact that their wheat was worth more after it was out of their hands.

The unfortunate grain producers of Argentina have been offered as a sacrifice on the altar of supply and demand during the last crop year. They have found that the governing rule is demand pays only what it is forced to pay and that a disorganized supply means ruination for those who furnish the supply. In this connection it might be noted the price of Argentine wheat on the Liverpool market on the 27th of September was \$1.27 a bushel for 63½ lb. Rosafe; \$1.34½ in the United States for No. 2 Hard Winter; and No. 4 Canadian wheat \$1.50½.

It is well that Pool farmers should give full consideration to every side of the question before taking other people's stories too much to heart. They can be assured that their own Wheat Pool is doing its level best for them and is working exclusively in their interests.

IN SIMPLEST TERMS

"Can your little brother talk yet?"
"He doesn't need to. He has only to yell and he gets what he wants."—*Lustige Kolner Zeitung.*

Farmer Is Lowest Paid Worker

Figures on United States farm earnings in 1928, recently compiled, show that the 12-months period yielded the farmer a greater profit than any year since the agricultural depression of 1921-22 and the average profit in each of almost 12,000 farms studied amounted to exactly \$1,334. The average investment in the land was \$15,416. Six per cent interest on \$15,000 is \$900, a fair yield on the investment.

In other words, the average of nearly 12,000 farmers earned the magnificent sum of \$434 for a full year of effort and labor expended. How crowded the city employment agencies would be if unskilled laborers were offered \$36 a month for their service! Someone has said that comparisons in most instances are odious. They seem to be when, in the course of plotting the course of the farm income, it is pointed out that the farm income in 1928 was \$44 more than it was in 1927.

Net Income Shows Gain

Net farm income since and including the year 1922 has been, on the general average, as follows: 1922, \$917; 1923, \$1,020; 1924, \$1,205; 1925, \$1,297; 1926, \$1,133; 1927, \$1,290, and 1928, \$1,334. Meanwhile, it is pertinent to observe, the prices on manufactured food-stuffs have had a gradual, relentless rise of a greater ratio than that evident in farm profits over the 7-year period, and other commodities which the farmer must

buy in the protected market have increased in cost similarly.

It is considered significant that of the approximately 12,000 farms studied, 9 per cent showed a loss for the year 1928, and 26 per cent showed an income of between \$1,000 to \$2,000. Almost half of the farms indicated a return of from absolutely nothing to \$1,000. While gross income for the farms under observation was larger than in previous years, expenses also were higher. Average current cash expense for the period was \$1,518, and the biggest item of all, of course, was for hired labor.

Total expenses did not, in the estimate, include figures for the labor of the farmer's family, and on the basis of current wages for hired hands this would amount to about \$770—this figure being based on available help in the 12,000 families studied. Subtract interest return from the net income of the farm, and on top of that pay out \$770 for labor from members of the family other than the farm owner himself, and in 1928 the American farmer took a loss of \$336.

In actual cash, the survey showed that the average income was actually only \$1,090, but \$244 in inventory values was added to swell the net return. From this net return—inventory values included—\$202 was paid out by the average farmer as interest on his indebtedness, and \$126 was spent for improvements.

Dominion Justified in Wheat Position, Claims Bank of Commerce

Present World Grain Situation Indicates Refusal to Sell by Canadian Farmers Wisest Possible Course—Bargaining by Producers Fully Justified

Declaring that only a remarkable recovery can provide for a normal wheat supply from the southern hemisphere, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in its monthly commercial letter made public October 3rd, says it will be contrary to the present statistical position of the world wheat situation if at the end of the current season Canada is not credited with following the wisest policy in having refused to sell freely during the last two months.

In connection with the bank's comment, it is recalled that two days previously, E. B. Ramsay, general manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool, issued a statement at Winnipeg in which he maintained the Western Canadian farmer was not justified in reducing the price of the wheat he holds, and insisted that even higher prices are justified for Canada's hard wheat.

Not Forced to Sell

The letter follows:

"It is now clear that business held its own during the summer against the unfavorable crop reports from the West, the most severe test it has had since the post-war period of depression. As developments in the last month have been mainly of a constructive character, the tone of the economical situation has improved and there is ground for belief that an active autumn will be enjoyed by most branches of industry and trade, even after factors such as the distressing conditions in some Western districts and an abnormally small export trade in wheat are taken into account.

"In regard to the latter, it should be noted that the non-pool farmers have

retained ownership of a large part, probably 50 per cent, of their new wheat delivered to the elevators, while, of course, that placed with the Pool is virtually the property of the growers. In other words, the Western farming community has so far not been forced to sell wheat on a declining market, which speaks well for its financial position.

Low Prices Unjustified

"The rapidity with which the wheat crop has moved into domestic storage, and the large visible world supply, should not have had any marked effect on prices, for it should have been kept in mind by all exporting countries that the stocks held the world over, and the crops now growing in the southern hemisphere, constitute the bulk of the world's supply that must last until next summer, and that this supply is the lowest since 1924. World shipments since August 1st, are only about 10,000,000 bushels less than those in the corresponding period of last year, the greater part having been made from Argentina, the United States and the Danubian countries. Canada's exports have been comparatively small, but should increase by at least 25 per cent before the close of navigation on the Great Lakes. The large stocks in Argentina have been greatly reduced and the present holdings for export are probably not more than 25,000,000 bushels, a comparatively small quantity for importers to draw upon. The available supply in the United States is an important reserve, but it does not meet the needs of Europe for high quality wheat.

Old Wheat Offered

"According to a special report which has reached the bank from a European source, the Danubian countries have offered old wheat freely, notwithstanding the fact that this year's crop is much below that of 1928. In connection with the reports of rainfall in Argentina and Australia, and their effect on prices, S. S. Gampell, a prominent grain statistician, Great Britain, advised us September 21st, that the precipitation in the first mentioned country was less than half average. Since then further rains have fallen, but those in October will have to be abnormally heavy to ensure an average yield, which on an acreage 10 per cent smaller than in 1928, would be about 60,000,000 bushels less than the last year's crop. Australia also has a large moisture deficit to make up before an average crop can be harvested."

A Storm of Criticism

A storm of criticism from a variety of sources has been directed against the Canadian Wheat Pool, says Broomhall in the British periodical *Milling*. Sir William Noble, chairman of the Cairn-Thomson Line, while on a visit to Montreal, expressed his dissatisfaction with the existing freight situation, which he found to be depressed beyond his earliest recollections. He hinted darkly that the whole responsibility rested with the Pool. A similar complaint by J. H. Pare, president of the Canadian Seaman's Association, has also been made, it being stated that Canadian seamen have lost \$300,000 in wages so far this season. Meantime, "Observer" in *The National Association Review*, goes a step further and says that all business men are agreed that bakers are paying more for flour because of the existence of the Pool. The general fallacy in these criticisms is that wheat is grown to maintain shipping companies and so on. The growers do not lay down rules as to how the shipping companies should run their business or how bakers should make bread, but their critics have no hesitation in saying what the growers should do. In all probability, the Canadian Wheat Pool is involved in interests—political, for instance,—that ought not to be attached to it, but that does not alter the elementary fact that if profit is to be made out of wheat growing, the man with the first and greatest risk is entitled to do all he can to get a fair share of it.

Two Opinions

In a despatch from Montreal this week, one Mr. Crawford, quoted as an agent of the Mathews Steamship Company, was credited with blaming the Western Canada Wheat Pools for grain congestion at Montreal and the idleness of certain lake boats in consequence, says the *Border Cities Star*. Mr. Crawford was also quoted as saying that he believes the Western Pools are holding back 100,000,000 bushels of last year's crop and that the 1929 crop will reach 400,000,000 bushels—a figure far in excess of other estimates published to date.

A. E. Mathews, president of the Mathews Steamship Company, doesn't agree with Mr. Crawford. Furthermore, he states that Mr. Crawford is not an official of his line and has no authority to speak for it. Here is Mr. Mathews' statement, handed out in Toronto:

"W. Crawford is not an official of the Mathews Steamship Company and had

no authority to use their name. The Pool is not any more responsible for the congestion at Montreal than any other grain organization. There will be a shortage of wheat, as everybody knows, in Western Canada this fall. We have government figures, as well as private estimates, which show the crop to be about 250,000,000 bushels. This will mean, naturally, higher prices. The world is not ready to pay these prices but will be forced to come to us later. The Pool is holding the present grain for these higher prices. They are working in the interests of the farmer and the country generally. The statement that there is still 100,000,000 bushels of last year's crop west of Fort William is absurd."

Thus is another attempt to discredit the Wheat Pool spiked by a well-known transportation authority, a man whose business it is to know what is happening to grain crops and what the prospects are. The Pool is working in the interests of the farmer and the country generally, Mr. Mathews points out. This is stating the situation in a nutshell. The trouble with many persons in the East is that they do not properly appreciate the relationship of prairie prosperity to their own welfare in this section of the country. When it becomes more generally appreciated that Eastern Canada cannot be truly prosperous when Western Canada lacks prosperity, and that Western Canadian prosperity absolutely hinges on the satisfactory growing and marketing of grain, perhaps we in the East will have a better understanding of our personal and vital interest in the success of the Pools.

GRAIN DEALERS CROP ESTIMATE

The Northwest Grain Dealers' Association on September 27th published an estimate of the grain yields of Western Canada. The totals are: Wheat 256,196,000 bushels; oats, 132,001,200 bushels; barley 53,695,100; rye 8,083,400; flax 2,112,400.

The estimates for Alberta are: Wheat 78,852,000; oats 41,286,700; barley 7,817,800; rye 1,861,600; flax 67,000.

Estimated acreage in Alberta: Wheat 7,030,000; oats 2,388,900; barley 4,039,200; rye 419,300; flax 12,600.

NO PREMIUM ON PROTEIN

A St. Paul despatch states that protein content of wheat is proving a puzzle this year. In past years American millers paid a premium for high protein content wheat. This year they seem to prefer their wheat without it. Officials of the Department of Agriculture seem as much mystified by the paradoxical performance of the glutinous part of the grain as the farmer. In assigning reasons why the price of wheat should be higher in Canada than in the United States, these officials declare that Canadian wheat gets a higher price because it has a higher protein content than American. In the next breath they point out that the premium paid on the American market for high protein wheat has practically disappeared because this year all American wheat holds an unusually high average of protein. This tends to make the mystery even darker; nor is it to be helped at all by the fact that Canada has not made protein a factor in marketing or grading its wheat. Most of Canada's grain is intended for export to Europe. The consumers there prefer low protein wheat. It makes a dough less stiff and easier

Rules for Elevator Storage

Pool elevators are operating under the same policy as adopted last fall, which provides that if a member delivered a carload of grain within 15 days he will not be charged storage thereafter, irrespective of the time it takes the Pool to secure a car to get it out. If, however, a member does not complete a carload for any reason within 15 days, or places a load or two in a bin and holds the bin for an indefinite period, he will be charged storage at the rate of one-thirtieth of one cent per bushel per day on the full capacity of the bin from the time the first load is delivered until the last load is delivered, less the 15 days free period as allowed under the Canada Grain Act.

worked by hand. American taste demands the richer flour which can be kneaded properly only by powerful machines. To say that European millers pay a premium for high protein wheat from Canada is to reverse all that has been said before as to export wheat. To intimate even that they pay it on Canadian wheat and not on American reduces the paradox to an absurdity.

The chief chemist for the Western Canada Flour Mills at Winnipeg has issued a bulletin covering flour-making qualities of 1929 Canadian wheat. He finds that flour from the new wheat is superior to the old. Its gluten content is higher and the quality better.

Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Cabinet Minister in the British Government, has suggested a plan of bulk purchases of wheat from the Canadian Wheat Pool in order to maintain large supplies of food for Britain. He has also intimated that the British Government may deal direct with the Canadian Wheat Pool to purchase great quantities of grain.

Some British buyers who are complaining bitterly about the present prices of Canadian wheat have only themselves to blame. They could have purchased large quantities of splendid Canadian wheat last spring at ridiculously low prices. They didn't do so because they figured the price would go lower. They cannot justify their attacks on the Canadian Wheat Pool.

In a preliminary report on the milling and baking characteristics of Western Canada's 1929 wheat crop issued by Dr. F. J. Birchard, chief chemist, it is stated that on the whole the milling yield is inferior but the baking quality is fully equal, if not superior to that of last year. The wheat shows higher protein content but lower flour yield, lower weight and lower water absorption of the flour.

The United States' Senate have inaugurated an investigation to find the cause for higher wheat prices in Canada as compared with the prices in the United States. Senator Nye, North Dakota, sent a man on September 9th with a sample of 1 Northern to find the prices that would be paid for such wheat in Manitoba and North Dakota, respectively. In Manitoba the price was \$1.38 in North Dakota, \$1.07, showing a spread of 31 cents in favor of the wheat grower.

The Board of Railway Commissioners restored the eastern grain rate from Bay ports to Montreal to its former level, on September 30th. Last spring the American railways reduced the east point rate one per cent to facilitate the grain movement from the interior. This altered the freight structure that had existed in the relationship between the United States and Canadian railways so the latter reduced their grain rates by 2c a bushel from the Head of the Lakes to Montreal.

The question of milling Canadian wheat in bond by United States mills is much to the forefront in United States circles at present. The Western U.S. farmers and southern millers are doing their best to prevent Canadian wheat being milled in bond. The milling interests centering in Buffalo are using every means in their power to persuade the Government to permit a continuance of the practice. It is believed that the United States Government will not change the present arrangement.

News & Views

The bulk of Western Canada's crop is grading 1 and 2 Northern, and there is so little of the lower grades that the chief grain inspector has had trouble securing enough 4, 5 and 6 wheat made up of composite for grading purposes.

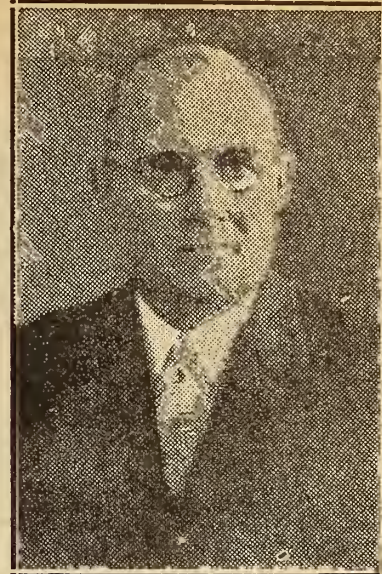
The French wheat farmers are worried over the low prices following the raising of a record crop of around 320 million bushels. It is proposed a marketing association be formed somewhat similar to the Canadian Wheat Pool to relieve the market and its congestion and to stabilize the price.

It is anticipated that there will be a general revision and consolidation of the Canada Grain Act at the next session of the Dominion Parliament. A considerable number of changes were made at the last session but more are needed and it will be necessary to make the new provisions fit in with the old ones.

Bernard Hansen, of Orion, has recently signed a Wheat Pool contract. Mr. Hansen is widely known as a grower of registered grain and also a breeder of Jersey cattle. He is a prominent farmer in the Orion district. Having witnessed the growth of the Pool since its inception he now feels that it has proven its worth and consequently he has signed a contract.

E. B. Ramsay, chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners, stated in an interview given at Ottawa, that the welfare of all Canada depends on the farmers receiving a proper price for their grain. Mr. Ramsay said that storage facilities in Canada are sufficient to take care of this year's crop, and intimated that buyers would have to come to prices demanded.

Assistant Grain Commissioners for Prairie Provinces



Hon. R. S. DUNDAS, Saskatchewan

WM. H. BLATCHFORD, Alberta

Prof. T. J. HARRISON, Manitoba

Announcement was made from Ottawa on October 10th of the appointment by order-in-council of three Assistant Grain Commissioners, to assist the Board of Grain Commissioners in the three Prairie Provinces. The appointments, which were made by the Department of Trade and Commerce, are now in effect.

Short sketches of the three Assistant Grain Commissioners—Hon. R. S. Dundas, William H. Blatchford and Professor T. J. Harrison, are given below:

The Hon. Richard S. Dundas

The Hon. R. S. Dundas, of Pelly, Saskatchewan, was born on the Island of Teneriffe, where his father, Viscount Melville, was consul general. Owing to the frequent changes in the consular service, Mr. Dundas received his education in many countries, attending school in Scotland, England, Germany, and Sweden.

In 1898 Mr. Dundas came to Canada and bought a farm near Pelly, Sask., where he has resided since, and is now farming 1100 acres. He has been a successful farmer and has always taken a keen interest in the farmers' movement as well as in the public life of his community, serving as school trustee and municipal councillor.

Mr. Dundas was on the first provisional Wheat Pool Committee formed in Saskatchewan, as a nominee of the Farmers' Union, and was elected a member of the first Board of Directors of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, and one of the first members of the Central Selling Agency Board of Directors and, except for one year off, has been a member of the Saskatchewan Pool Board since it was first formed.

Mr. Dundas is a veteran of the South African war; he enlisted in Yorkton in 1902. While a shrewd, practical farmer, he is a keen student, with special interest in economic questions and the farmers' movement generally. He is a man of few words, and of sound, cool judgment.

William Hector Blatchford

William Hector Blatchford is a native son of Western Canada, having been born in Minnedosa, Man., in 1889. His father, Peter Blatchford, now residing in Edmonton, was born in Lindsay, Ont., and also his mother, Margaret Murchison. In 1876 his parents came to Manitoba, having voyaged along the Great Lakes

and then taken Red River carts over the old overland trail through Fort Garry. They founded the Clanwilliam settlement and opened the Post Office known as Murchison. In 1897 the Blatchford family moved to Edmonton where the father established the first flour mill in that city. The subject of this sketch was educated in the Edmonton schools and then went into the printing business in the *Bulletin* office. Shortly afterwards, in 1909, homesteaded in the Innisfree district. Pioneer life in the homestead days was tough sledding as many homesteaders of that period can testify. Their home was a log cabin and oxen furnished their farm power. By dint of hard labor and persistent nature, Blatchford made a success of farming. He took an active part in community affairs and was instrumental in securing the erection of a United Grain Growers elevator at his shipping point, Innisfree. In 1918 he was made elevator agent for the U.G.G. and travelling superintendent in 1920. In 1925 the United Grain Growers made him divisional superintendent in charge of the elevators in the northerly half of Alberta including Peace River. W. H. Blatchford has been a resident of Calgary since 1925 and is well and favorably known all over Alberta. His knowledge of farming, together with his wide experience in the grain business, places him in an advantageous and sympathetic position in dealing with farmers.

Thomas James Harrison

T. J. Harrison, Professor of Agronomy at the Manitoba Agricultural College since 1915, is a native of that Province. He was born on a farm at Carman, Manitoba, his parents coming there from Dufferin County, Ontario, in the early seventies.

After graduating from the Carman High School, Mr. Harrison entered the

Manitoba College of Agriculture and after graduating received the appointment of superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Indian Head, where he was in charge from 1912 until 1915, when he resigned to become Professor of Agronomy at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

As head of the Agronomy Department and an active worker in every movement for improving the quality of our cereal crops, Professor Harrison has been brought closely in touch with thousands of farmers, not only in Manitoba but all over the prairie provinces. He has been one of the moving spirits in the Canadian Registered Seed Growers' Association and at the last annual convention succeeded Major Strange of Alberta as President of that organization.

Since the production of barley became so important in Manitoba, Professor Harrison has paid particular attention to that crop and has given more time and thought to barley production than anyone else in Canada, visiting Great Britain and the Continent last winter as member of a special commission to study Old Country and European barley markets.

For the past three years Professor Harrison has been a member of the Grain Standards Board, and has also been active in the cereal research work being carried on by the National Research Council. He is a practical as well as a scientific farmer, directing the operations of the home farm at Carman and gaining an intimate knowledge of the problems of the farmer by personal experience as well as by his close contact with them through his position at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Professor Harrison is one of the most popular agricultural teachers in Western Canada and his genial, tactful manner as well as his thorough knowledge of agriculture, makes him a most valuable acquisition for the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Hythe Pool Elevator Situation

Pool farmers in the Pouce Coupe, Dawson Creek and Rolla districts of the Peace River, can undoubtedly obtain better service from the Pool elevator at Hythe if they will organize locals and co-operate with the Pool elevator agent. Farmers in these districts are dependent to a large extent on truck haulers to carry their grain to the elevator. The truck owners are anxious to carry as much grain as possible, very naturally, and as a result incidents unsatisfactory to the Pool members sometimes arise. With speed as their objective, truck drivers at times are not particular as to the elevator to which they deliver the grain so long as they can get unloaded quickly.

If the Pool members would arrange with the Pool elevator agent to provide for deliveries before they start hauling, either by going in to town or by writing in, greater satisfaction and better service would undoubtedly result. Co-operation, like charity, should begin at home, and the best way to learn co-operation is to practice it. Members in the above-mentioned districts undoubtedly work under a handicap and possibly feel aggrieved at times when their verbal instructions go astray. Nine times out of ten the fault is not with the agent. He is extremely anxious to give good service if he gets opportunity to do so. Patronize your own Pool elevator.

WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN?

A man that's clean inside and outside; who neither looks up to the rich nor down on the poor; who can lose without squealing and can win without bragging; considerate to women, children and old people; who is too brave to lie, too generous to cheat and too sensible to loaf; and who takes his share of the world's goods and lets other people have theirs, is my idea of a true gentleman.

THE GOOD OF CO-OPERATION

The good which co-operative associations have accomplished is enormous, and there can be no doubt of their practicability. They have not only proved commercially profitable to the participants, but they have trained them to "team work," and inculcated the spirit of mutual concession, the give-and-take of concerted endeavor which makes for social solidarity and constitutes such an indispensable element of good citizenship in a democratic state.—Prof. Richard Ely.

NOT MANY DO THIS

Champion Chronicle: The appeals of the Wheat Pool for loyalty on the part of members draw attention to the peculiarity of members of farm organizations which has always made it difficult for these to function successfully. A farmer will join the Pool, pay the withdrawals from the price realized for elevators and terminals cheerfully, extoll the Pool and all its works at every opportunity, and then deliberately sell part of his wheat to outside concerns.

WHO LIKES A BALKY HORSE?

A selfish man has no place in a co-operative marketing movement; in fact has no more room in a co-operative movement than a balky horse has in a

six-horse team. The man who is of most value in a co-operative marketing program is the man who is perfectly willing to see his neighbor prosper just as well as he does, and is willing to see his neighbor's children have the same opportunities in life his own have. A co-operative booster is a booster for good schools, good churches, good roads, good government—in fact for everything constructive and progressive.

BRITISH FARMERS' COMPLAINT

A press despatch from London, Eng., recently stated that farmers throughout the country were bitterly complaining that German grain was being "dumped" into Great Britain. This is possible through the allowance of bounties by the German Government. The Farmers' Union of Hull has petitioned the National Farmers' Union to summon a conference to discuss German dumping. Morris Stead Driffeld declared the docks at Hull and Newcastle were bulging with German wheat at 45 shillings a quarter, out of which there was a bounty of 12 shillings. Moreover, he said, the bounty was about to be increased. English wheat was absolutely neglected by the millers of Great Britain, he added, and if they bought at all it was at prices which would plunge the British farmer into bankruptcy.

WHEAT: WHAT IS IT?

Wheat is a seed that is planted and grown to keep the producer broke and the buyer crazy.

Its quality varies according to the amount of rain or frost experienced during the growing season. A man who can guess nearest to this quality is called "wheat grader" by the public and "fool" by the farmer.

The price of wheat is determined at primary markets and goes up when you have sold and down when you have bought.

A buyer, working for a group of millers, was sent to Winnipeg to watch the wheat market. After a few days' deliberation he wired his interests to this effect: "Some think it will come down and some think it will go up. I do too. Whatever you do will be wrong. Act at once."

Wheat is planted in the spring, mortgaged in the summer, and lost in the fall.

You can and you can't; you will and you won't; be damned if you do and damned if you don't. *Ex.*

"JOURNAL" IN ERROR

The *Edmonton Journal* comments on the fact that the Canadian Wheat Pool has estimated the Western Canadian crop at 272 million bushels, while the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association has given out an estimate of 256,196,600 bushels. The *Journal* says, "We have been accustomed to having the Pool charge other reporting agencies with exaggerating the output. While such criticism has been directed particularly against the Association, their respective reports on this occasion constitute therefore one of the most unusual features of the crop year." The *Journal* is in error when it states that the Pool has criticised past estimates of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association. To our knowledge such criticism has never been made. The criticism offered last year by the Alberta Pool was against individual members of the Grain Trade issuing to the public

press wild-eyed statements of prospective yields. Last year a number of these men predicted yields as high as 700 million bushels in Western Canada, and the report was printed in Chicago and in other large grain trading centres. As a matter of fact the total amount of wheat delivered last year was 475 million bushels.

Pool Brevities

The issue of 40,000 cheques covering interest on elevator and commercial reserves was the largest ever handled by the Alberta Wheat Pool staff.

Drouth in India has inflicted heavy damage on the wheat crop and Canadian wheat has been sold to that country, a ship load leaving recently from Montreal.

Pool members in Alberta are advised to look ahead in securing supplies of seed for next spring. By making arrangements now to obtain seed considerable savings may possibly be effected.

British wheat dealers say that there has been no period in living memory so quiet in the wheat market as during the last three months. American holders of Liverpool wheat have been somewhat pinched by the low prices prevailing in Britain.

Canadians who may have been thinking that the Canadian Government, Canadian Wheat Pools, and other Canadian agencies were running high on the matter of providing new elevator storage will probably now have a different view, says the *Lethbridge Herald*, for it is evident that as a result of lack of elevator storage space the United States farmer this year is getting a trimming.

DEATH OF JAMES ROBINSON

James Robinson, former Grain Commissioner, who was recently appointed Assistant Grain Commissioner at Fort William, died at his home in Port Arthur on October 7th, at the age of 65 years.

Protection on Platform Loading

George Barrs, who is in charge of the traffic department of Pool Elevators, offers the following suggestions to Pool members who load cars over the platform, in order to protect them in their weights in the event they find it impossible to weigh their grain into the car. First: be sure and get test weight on your grain and also a test for dockage. Level the grain off in the car after loading is completed and keep a careful record in inches of the depth of the grain in the car. This information is necessary in case there is a loss of grain in transit. If it is possible to weigh the grain, see that the party who weighs it furnishes you with a scale ticket covering each load. The information on this ticket must show the gross tare and net weight of the grain, together with the car number. The scales on which grain is weighed should bear a government inspector's certificate as to their correctness. If the scale carries a rejected ticket the weight will not be recognized by the railways in the event of a shortage.

(Other Wheat Pool News on page 25)

Use the **TEXACO** Sign

as your surety of LOW cost motoring

Wherever you see the TEXACO Red Star with the green T, fill up with gasoline and motor oil with assurance that you are getting the finest products that refining science can produce.

These TEXACO products are the fruit of more than a quarter of a century of producing and manufacturing experience. They are refined to a degree of excellence that assures smooth, silent and powerful engine operation.

Begin today to use the TEXACO Sign as your surety of low cost motoring.

You Can See and Feel TEXACO Superiority

The clean, clear, *golden* color of TEXACO Golden Motor Oil proves it purity—

Its full-bodied, viscous "feel"—when tested between thumb and forefinger—certifies to its ability to stand up under the heat and pressure of hard, fast driving.

A test will convince you that your engine stays cleaner . . . freer of carbon . . . and runs more smoothly . . . when you use TEXACO Golden Motor Oil.

TEXACO
GOLDEN
MOTOR OIL

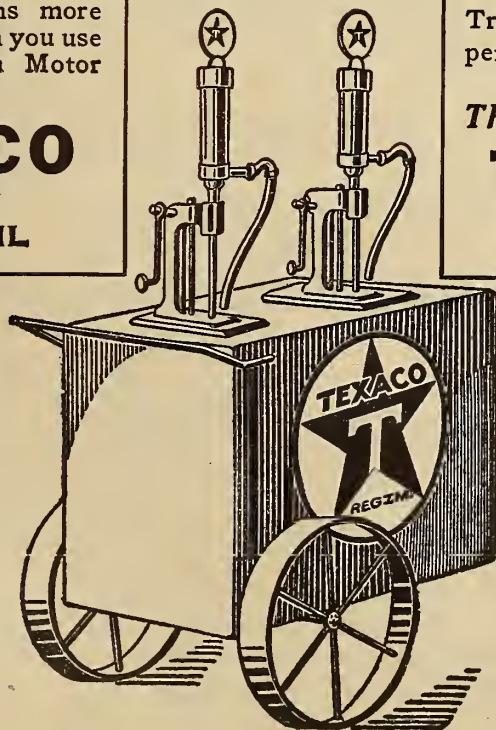
Keep Those *Extra* Gasoline Pennies

The *new* and *better* TEXACO Gasoline doesn't cost even a cent more per gallon than regular priced fuels.

But it *does* perform. Being a "high-test" product, it vaporizes readily. Starts instantly. Picks up in a flash. Covers more miles.

Try it. Keep your extra pennies for other things.

The *NEW* and *BETTER*
TEXACO
GASOLINE



THE TEXAS COMPANY OF CANADA
LIMITED

Calgary - Alberta

Texaco Petroleum Products

OFFICIAL NEWS from the DAIRY and POULTRY POOLS

How to Prepare Turkeys for Market

It will not be long now before the time when attention must be given to the marketing of the Christmas turkeys. Hence it is opportune to consider how and when this should be done.

For the reason that the bulk of the turkeys raised in Alberta are exported out of the Province, usually to the large consuming centres in Eastern Canada and the United States, freight carload shipments must leave Alberta points not later than December 12th in order to arrive at their destination in sufficient time to allow for distribution for the Christmas trade. Carload buyers on the Pacific Coast of recent years are also demanding shipment as early in December as the Eastern dealers, principally because a large percentage of the turkeys they handle is distributed to outlying points in the north and interior of British Columbia.

To cope with this situation, producers should ship their turkeys from the country to the receiving stations in Edmonton and Calgary so as to arrive at these points during the period from December 1st to December 10th. Many producers appear to overlook the foregoing facts and consider that shipment from the country to Edmonton or Calgary any time before Christmas should be all right. Such action, of course, weakens the local markets, which means that lower prices must be paid than for early shipments. There will always be a sufficient number of producers who for various reasons will not ship during the suggested period. Such shipments may be considered sufficient to take care of the local demand.

If turkeys are worth raising, then surely it is worth while to properly finish them for market. It was most apparent to anyone engaged in the business of marketing turkeys last year that for some unaccountable reason, little attention was given by the producers to this most important matter.

In order to help eliminate some of the causes which may have been contributing factors relative to generally poor quality last season as compared with other years, the following are submitted as suggestions which should be helpful in that direction.

Fattening

It is not essential that turkeys be confined in pens for fattening. They take no more exercise than necessary for good digestion when properly fed. There is also danger of the birds going off their feed and developing digestive troubles, thus shrinking in flesh instead of putting on fat, if they are shut up in pens. Having been raised in the open during the summer and being naturally wild birds they are frightened and fret if closely confined during the process of fattening. Even during this period, they may be allowed to roost outside. Care should be exercised, however, to protect them from rain, wet snow, cold winds and draughts. The idea being to provide shelter without confinement, a suitable straw shed will provide the necessary protection.

The fattening process should commence about the first or second week in No-

vember, in order to be finished for marketing during the period from December 1st to 10th. The birds should be fed lightly at the commencement and gradually brought up to full feed. The feed should be composed of both mash and whole grain. Feed mash in the morning and at noon, and whole grain, consisting of wheat, barley, or heavy oats in the evening. The reason for feeding whole grain in the evening is to prevent the birds becoming hungry before morning, which would be the case if the evening meal consisted of mash only. The amount of whole grain given should not be more than the birds will clean up nicely before going to roost.

The mash should consist of 40 per cent. pulverized oats, 40 per cent pulverized barley, 10 per cent wheat bran. If cornmeal is procurable, equal parts of this with oats and barley would be much better. The chop should be well sifted to remove husks and mixed thoroughly before moistening. Sour buttermilk or skim milk should be used in preference to water for moistening, if at all possible. The mash should be well soaked but not sloppy. This should be done a couple of hours before feeding. "V" shaped troughs so placed that the birds will not get into them with their feet should be used for feeding. Never give more feed at one time than will be readily consumed. Remove any food remaining in the troughs and thoroughly clean the same after the birds have become satisfied. Fresh clean water and plenty of grit should always be provided.

Dressing

Starve the birds for 24 hours before killing. They should have all the water they will consume, however, during this period.

To kill, the knife should reach in through the mouth in such a way that the point is just back of the skull, and towards the left of the killer, with the bird suspended by its feet with its breast towards the killer. Press down with the point of the knife and draw it slightly forward and across the base of the skull to the right, and then back to the left to assure severing the jugular vein. A stream of blood should immediately flow through the mouth. Proceed then to debrain by inserting the knife through the groove in the roof of the mouth. A slightly twisting motion will facilitate the operation and assure essential paralysis of the brain. A proper stick is accompanied by an involuntary flop, a characteristic squawk and a spreading of the tail. A suitable can should be hung to the lower part of the beak to catch the blood. Immediately after killing, pickings should commence. All feathers should be removed dry. Do not scald. Leave on the nine small tip or fan feathers on the wings. Every effort should be made to remove all the pin feathers, particularly on the breast. Great care, however, should be taken not to scrape, chafe, or tear the skin during the process. After picking, the birds should be allowed to cool for 24 hours in a temperature above freezing. Another important detail in

connection with dressing is that no part of the body, such as the head, feet, or entrails should be drawn or removed.

Shipping

Wrap the head to protect the body from blood. A clean coffee or salt barrel makes an ideal container for shipping, if sufficient birds are to be shipped to fill one. When using a barrel, the same is first lined with paper. The birds are then circled around, small birds at the bottom, large half way up, and small at the top—paper between each layer. A space about the size of a stove pipe will remain in the centre from the bottom up. Break the paper here to provide ventilation which will be facilitated by using a piece of gunnysack for a cover. This can be secured by removing the top hoop and placing the same over the gunnysack, then nail back on again. For smaller lots a suitable box can usually be obtained from some of the local merchants. An ordinary live poultry shipping crate properly lined with paper and with paper between each layer of turkeys, makes a first-class container. Whichever method is used, care is required to pack firmly, so as to prevent bruising and chafing from movement in transit.

In districts where community carload shipments of dressed turkeys are assembled, the suggested methods of packing for shipment need not be followed. The birds may quite well be placed loose in whatever conveyance is used to come to town. Of course, clean straw and paper should be provided to eliminate the possibility of bruising, etc.

Also every possible precaution through the use of straw and blankets should be taken to protect the birds from freezing in severe weather on the way from home to town, regardless of whether the intention is to participate in a community shipment or to make direct shipment to Pool headquarters.

Prize Winning Butter

Chris E. Christensen, manager of the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, is still able to give a little time to his old hobby and making prize-winning butter. His duties as manager of the largest creamery west of the Great Lakes allow him to spend but little time in the churning room. Nevertheless, he watches very carefully to see that every churning of butter measures up to the highest standard in quality.

At the Vancouver exhibition, held a short time ago, Mr. Christensen sent in two entries. On one he received first prize and on the other, third prize. The one exhibition in Canada that counts most is the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto. Mr. Christensen entered butter in three separate classes and won two first prizes and one second prize.

Although N. A. Larsen, manager of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool at Alix, has not devoted any time to exhibitions, still he knows how to make the very best kind of butter. Butter from Alix enjoys a reputation on the Vancouver market,

so far as quality is concerned, that is excelled by no other creamery.

As for the Southern Dairy Pool at Calgary, the fact that this unit could readily sell to the consumers of Calgary much more butter than it can make, indicates that the Pool enjoys an enviable reputation as makers of high quality butter.

Our reputation will continue just so long as our members continue to supply high quality cream and the Pool retains in its services men who are noted for their ability to turn out a high class brand of butter.

WHY NO STATEMENT?

A paper published in the interests of Burns & Company, asks: "Why is there no statement published in connection with the Dairy Pool?"

When the voice of a private company that professes to be operating on a co-operative basis raises this question it is time its bluff was called.

Each Dairy Pool unit holds an annual meeting once a year. In addition to the elected delegates every member is welcome to attend the annual meeting. At this meeting the auditor's statement is presented and the fullest information given to the members regarding the financial affairs of the Pool. The policy regarding participation certificates and other major questions in connection with the Pool are dealt with at this meeting. Under this method of co-operation the fullest information is given to the members.

We trust this information answers the question raised by this anti-pool organ as to how the policy in connection with participation certificates is decided and as to whether members are given the fullest information in connection with the affairs of the Pool.

Since this question was raised by our opposition it might not be out of place to ask whether the patrons of the so-called Burns Co-operative Creameries will be given the opportunity to elect official delegates to attend the annual meeting of the Burns Company, and whether these delegates, if elected, will be given power to examine the auditor's statement in connection with the creamery department and to decide questions of policy in connection with running the company's co-operative creamery business.

Will they be given a voice in the election of directors? Will they be given an opportunity to consider the salaries paid to directors and officials of the Company?

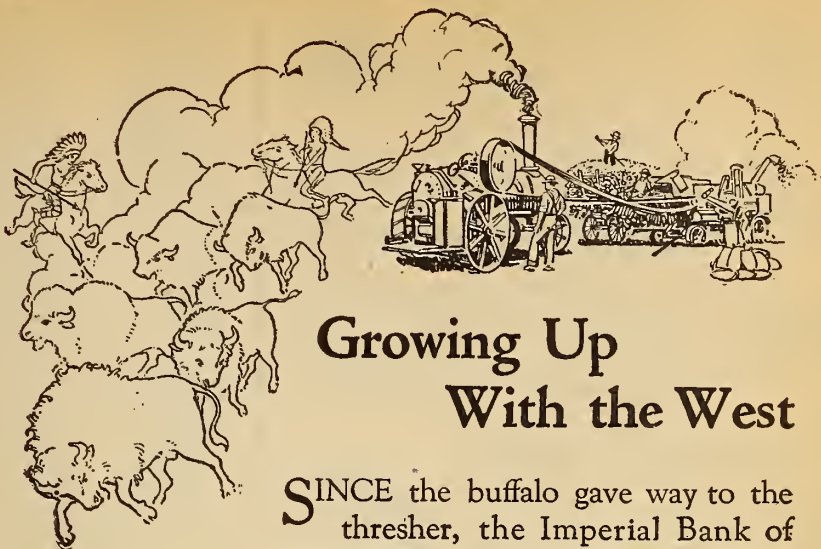
Of course the Pool has no desire to embarrass the Company by raising these questions, but every patron of a so-called co-operative creamery is entitled to demand such information and such rights.

A MISLEADING STATEMENT

The following misleading statement appeared on page 15 of the October issue of an anti-Pool paper:

"There was a considerable amount of advertising done in connection with the Pool 3½¢ bonus which was supposed to have been paid to the shippers on all the cream they shipped to the Pool between May and November, 1928. This bonus consisted of a little more than 1¢ in cash and 2¢ in promises. The

(Continued on page 24)



Growing Up With the West

SINCE the buffalo gave way to the thresher, the Imperial Bank of Canada has been an influential factor in binding together East and West. Winnipeg Branch was opened in 1881, Brandon the next year, Calgary, 1886; Edmonton, 1891; Vancouver, 1895. The Superintendent for Western Canada is located in Winnipeg, and the history of the West, its development, its possibilities and its needs, are the subject of constant and sympathetic study.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

PELEG HOWLAND,
President.

A. E. PHIPPS,
General Manager.

Western Department

G. D. RITCHIE,
Western Superintendent.

145R

BELL & MORRIS-Star Windmills

We are Alberta agents for the well-known Star Running-in-oil Windmill. This mill is fitted with Timken Bearings, two gears, pinions and pitmans, direct lift, is self regulating, and it will stand weather conditions in this province. We also carry a full line of Well Casing, Pipe, Hoosier Pumps, etc. Write us for prices and particulars.

Phone
M 6621



527 EIGHTH AVENUE W. CALGARY ALTA.



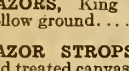
PREMIUM SHAPE STOCK KNIFE, 4 inch, stag handle, 2 blades and 1 punch... **.98**



BOY SCOUT KNIFE, 4 in., as 2 blades, 1 leather punch, 1 screw driver, 1 bottle opener, 1 can opener, 1 cork screw, 1 ring... **.73**



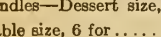
PEN KNIFE, white handle, 2 blade... **.43**



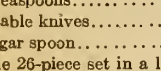
HAIR CLIPPER, works easy, guaranteed to cut well and not to pull... **.98**



SHAVING BRUSH, Rubber set... **.43**



SAFETY RAZORS, AUTO STROP, complete... **.87**



SAFETY RAZORS, GILLETTE, complete... **.43**

RAZORS, 5-8 inch, full hollow ground **\$1.65**

RAZORS, King Cutter, 5-8 inch, full hollow ground... **1.95**

RAZOR STROPS, selected horse hide, and treated canvas... **1.54**

BARBERS' SHEARS, high grade... **.87**



CARVING SET, 9 inch blade, 3 pieces in a beautiful gift case, Firth Stainless, dependable, rounded, grained white Xylonite handles... **4.87**

KNIVES, Stainless, square white Xylonite handles—Dessert size, 6 for... **1.32**

Table size, 6 for... **1.32**

CUTLERY, COMMUNITY MADE, Berkley Pattern, silver plated—6 teaspoons... **.98**

6 Dessert Spoons... **1.95**

6 table knives... **2.95**

6 table forks... **1.95**

Sugar spoon... **.65**

Butter knife... **.65**

The 26-piece set in a lovely large gift case... **\$8.77**



PYREX OVEN PIE PLATE, 9 inch and pierced stand... **2.87**



PYREX OVEN CASSEROLE, Cover and pierced frame **4.33**



COFFEE PERCOLATOR, Aluminum, 6 cup... **.98**



TEA KETTLE, Aluminum, 3 qt... **.87**

TEA KETTLE, Aluminum, 6 qt... **1.65**



DOUBLE BOILERS, Aluminum, 3 pint... **.97**



FRENCH POTATO FRYER, 5 pint... **.98**



SELF BASTING ROASTERS, Aluminum, Round, 11 inch... **.98**

Oval, 15 inch... **1.32**

Oval, 17 inch... **1.95**



THERMOS PATTERN BOTTLE, Pint... **.65**

METAL LUNCH KIT, for Thermos **.98**



HARDWARE-TERIA

IMPROVED QUEBEC COAL AND WOOD HEATERS

Size	Height without pipe	Inside Diameter	Outside diameter of box	Extreme diameter	Shipping weight	Special Prices
33	34 in.	8 1/2 in.	11 in.	17 in.	116 lbs.	\$ 9.85
43	35 in.	10 in.	13 1/2 in.	20 in.	125 lbs.	13.85
54	36 in.	11 in.	14 1/2 in.	21 in.	170 lbs.	18.55
65	38 in.	13 1/2 in.	17 in.	24 in.	200 lbs.	19.85

The 18 inch taper pipe to fit the 6 inch pipe is included in the above prices. But the elbow and tea kettle are extra.



MA MA DOLLS

Unbreakable, with composition head and arms, also composition legs—they are the best. Dress, bonnet, stockings and shoes; walks; Ma-Ma. 11 inch high... **.43**
16 1/2 inch high... **.75**
24 inch high... **1.32**



UNBREAKABLE DOLLS

Felt arms and legs, dressed. 12 inch high... **.24**

NEW-BORN BABY DOLLS

With long dress, cries, nipple in mouth, medium size... **.87**
Large size... **1.32**

NEW-BORN BABY DOLLS

Will go to sleep, composition body, movable arms and legs, 8 inch high... **.48**



BABY ELLA DOLLS

With hair, will go to sleep, eyelashes, composition body, movable arms and legs. 8 1/2 inch high... **.43**
12 inch high... **.65**



KEWPIE DOLLS

Celluloid, flesh colored, 6 1/2 inch high... **.09**



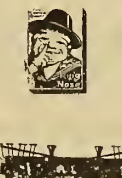
DOLL CRADLES

14 1/2 inch long... **.65**



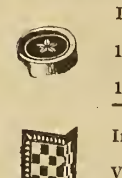
ROLY POLY

3 inch high... **.09**
7 inch high... **.22**



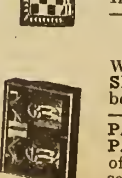
TEDDY BEARS

Soft plush fur, movable arms and legs, eyes, growls. 10 inch high... **.38**
14 inch high... **.43**
20 inch high... **1.43**



DOGS, CATS OR RABBITS

Plush, 7 inch... **.24**
Plush, 14 inch... **.87**
Oilcloth, sanitary, washable, 7 inch... **.32**



HORSE

On platform with 4 wheels, dapple grey, real hair mane and tail, 6 inch high... **.14**
13 inch high... **.43**
26 in. high, a very large horse... **1.87**

GAMES

Wall Ring Game, Floor Clown Ring Game, Ten Pin Game, Ludo Game, Blow Foot Ball Game, Snakes and Ladder, Steeple Chase, all in pretty boxes, average size 7 in... **.09**
Average size 14 in... **.32**

TIDDLEY WINKS GAME

Table Tennis Game... **.24**

Table Croquet Game... **.22**

DOMINOES

Double six in good box... **.14**

CHECKER MEN

1 1/2 inch, per set... **.14**

CHECKER BOARDS

14 inch folds... **.22**

A B C CUBE BLOCKS

In a nice case... **.19**

PICTURE CUBE BLOCKS

Very large, in nice case, 7 in... **.43**

BUILDING BLOCKS

In a nice case... **.14**

PICTURE DRAWING TRANSPARENT SLATE

With ABC frame, 9 inch... **.19**
Slate with several rows of counting beads, 14 inch... **.32**

PAINTS in tin box... **.14**

PAINTS in tin box, contains many cakes of assorted colors and 8 tubes of assorted oil paints... **.48**

226 8th AVENUE EAST

We will ship C.O.D. subject to inspection. We will ship any time later if specified. We patronize the prices usually charged.



AEROPLANES, elastic fly long distance. **AEROPLANES**, 8 inch runs along floor. **Zeppelin**, 11 inch from ceiling, wind circle through.



TRACTOR, 8 inch oil tank, 9 inch.



DUMP TRUCK, wind.



DUMP TRUCK, wind with battery lamps.



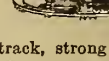
MOVING VAN, wind.



SEDAN, 6 inch. **SEDAN**, 9 inch battery to 1 inch.



With sedan.



track, strong cast iron engine with cars.

With freight cars, same price. **TRACK**, straight or curved, per set.



WILD HORSE.



CLIMBING MONKEY.



DANCING CLOWN.



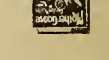
STRING TOP, 5 inch.



SPRING WIND TOY.



BANK with lock, 4 inches.



CHRISTMAS TREE, 9 inch, 12 colored paper.



MAGIC LANTERN, long with coal oil.



MAGIC LANTERN, long with electric lamp and slide.



STOVE, 7 in. with 1 inch.



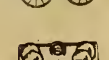
SAD IRON, 4 inch.



SEWING MACHINE, high.



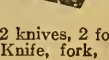
DOLL CARRIAGE, fibre, adjustable horse tire wheels.



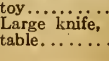
TEA SET, 3 cups, cream pitcher and Christmas box.



ALUMINUM, 3 pot, cream pitcher and Christmas box.



ENAMELED, 4 cup pot, tray and sugar Christmas box.



CUTLERY SET, 2 knives, 2 forks, 2 spoons, in a box. Knife, fork, spoon, strainer and toy. Large knife, fork and spoon, for table.

now from

HARDWARE-TERIA

CALGARY, ALBERTA

and returnable if not entirely satisfactory.
 Give you money—Toys at less than HALF
 your U.F.A.

TOYS

operated, will
 enough air .19
 spring motor, .22
 depend by cord
 in a large .65
 spring wind .48
 spring wind .48
 10 in., spring .48
 to light elec- .132
 10 in., spring .48
 spring wind .22
 spring wind with
 electric lamps 1.32
GARAGE
 spring wind .48

TRAINS

mechanical Train, runs on round
 at, engine, tender and passenger
 spring wind, strong clock work .43
 mechanical Train, runs on oval
 brake, tender and passenger .87
 .08

and Driver .48
KEY .19
 T, large .48
 .09
 .24

and clock face,
 .29

BOOKS

.09
 .19

PHONES

receiver .19

10 in. high, 9 in.
 and slide .63

10 in. high, 9 in.
 very and electric .132

.09
 kettle, 2 pots .34

.19

6 inches .65

round .32

high .43

3 saucers, tea
 sugar bowl in .48

saucers, tea
 in a .48

14

in a box .22

to use at .22

SANTA CLAUS MASK
 Man's size .43

CHRISTMAS CRACKERS
 Popular, fancy, with a
 gift, each .03

CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS .09

CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS, very large .43

XMAS TREE DECORATIONS
GLASS SANTA CLAUS, each .04

GLASS BIRDS with spring clip
 each .04

WOOD CHIP GARLAND ROPE,
 Red or Green, per yard .01

CANDLE HOLDERS with clip .14

ELECTRIC TREE CORD, 16 feet with
 8 sockets and a plug .76

ELECTRIC TREE BULBS, assorted bright
 colors, each .07

MOUTH ORGAN, Hohners Marine
 Band Special .43

MOUTH ORGAN, Hohners Second to
 None .65

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS, Old-
 time tunes, for large machines, 6
 inch, each .14

TOY PHONOGRAPHS, to use the
 above 6 inch records .98

METAL VIOLIN, complete .32

METAL DRUM, 9 inch, complete .37

BABY RATTLE, celluloid, with teething
 handle .14

AIR RIFLES, Daisy, single shot .221

AIR RIFLES, Daisy, 350 shot repeater 3.22

BIG BILL CAP GUN, 6 in. .22

CAPS for Big Bill, per box .05

REPEATER CAP GUN, 6 in. .32

CAPS for Repeater, per box of
 5 reloads .05

LARGE POP GUN, 21 inch
 long, break-down action .54

HOCKEY STICKS

Boys' size .12

Youths' size .19

Men's size .32

HOCKEY BOOTS

Boys' size, 11 to 13 1/2 .232

Youths' size, 1 to 5 .254

Men's size, 6 to 11 .322

HOCKEY SKATES, Nickel Plated,

any size .95

BOB SKATES, nickel plated, adjustable .54

ROLLER SKATES, adjustable .187

FLASH LIGHT, spotlight, large, 7 1/2 in.,
 complete with 2 cell battery .119

EXTRA BATTERY, each cell .12

EXTRA BULB, each .09

GARDEN RAKE, HOF or SHOVEL

Children's 21 inch, each .14

ALARM CLOCKS, guaranteed .87

WATCHES, guaranteed .87

HOBBY HORSES, with a large box be-
 tween 2 wheels, 40 inch .87

STEERING SLEIGH

33 inch .143

38 inch .173

48 inch .243

SLED, 28 inches .43

BABY RAIL SLEIGH

VELOCIPEDES, rubber
 tires, 14 inch
 wheel .3.87
 16 inch wheel .4.43
 20 inch wheel .4.75

COASTER WAGON
 Disc wheels, rubber
 tires, medium size 3.22
 Large size .4.87

TOY WAGON, 4 wheels
 15 inch box .87

SCOOTERS, 6 inch
 Disc wheels, rubber
 tires, 33 in. high .2.95

KIDDY KAR, 6 inch disc wheels, rubber
 tires, 19 inches high .1.87

PEDAL BIKE, 8 inch disc wheels, rubber
 tires, 20 inches high .3.54

SWAN ROCKERS AND HORSE
ROCKERS .2.43

BASE BALLS, boys' size .14

BASE BALLS, men's size .48

FIELDER'S GLOVE, boys' size .65

FIELDER'S GLOVE, men's size .1.87

CATCHER'S GLOVE, boys' size .87

CATCHER'S GLOVE, men's size 1.43

BASEBALL BATS, boys' size .22

BASEBALL BATS, men's size .87

BOXING GLOVES, boys' .2.95

BOXING GLOVES, men's .4.87

EASEL BLACK BOARDS, stand 30 inches
 high .87

Stand 40 inches high .1.43

Stand 48 inches high with chart and clock 1.95

VACUUM CLEANERS, no
 motor, no electricity required,
 works by friction, regular
 \$25.00, for .9.87

CLUB BAG, 18 inch .3.32

CLUB BAG, smooth grained
 cowhide, brown, 20 inch .15.44

SUIT CASE, 26 inch .2.75

SUIT CASE, smooth grained
 cowhide, brown .15.44

CIRCULATOR HEATER No. 54, year 1930
 model. This model has the following in Old
 Copper finish: the four legs, bottom band,
 the whole front, the four corner posts and the
 whole top. The body is of heavy blue steel,
 has heavy deep brick lining, has three triangu-
 lar furnace grate bars, is 44 in.
 high and 21 in. square. Ship-
 ping weight 289 lbs. Price... **\$32.00**

We can ship at once.

HARDWARE-TERIA

226 EIGHTH AVE. EAST

CALGARY

Interests of the United Farm Women

Opiates and Stimulants

What Shall We Choose for Our Winter's Reading?

Warwick Farm,
Edgerton, Alta.

Dear Farm Women:

As I said in my letter last week, we read for different reasons, for recreation, for information or to kill time.

On the whole, our reading may be divided into two classes, and as in the case of right and wrong, there is no sharp line of demarcation between the two, but one merges into the other and also what applies to one person, does not to another. But generally speaking our reading is either an opiate or a stimulant, something that soothes or produces a drowsy mental state or something that is a spur to action.

There are many people who read voraciously and who rather flatter themselves that they are "great readers" and hence deserving of meritorious mention, when if they really took stock of what they were reading, they would find it could almost all be put in the opiate class. Many of us are inclined to read too much and think too little; we either get our opinions wholesale from our reading, not digesting what we are reading, or we fill our minds with so much that it acts like a drug. There is so much printed in this day and generation, there are so many magazines, so many books, that it is difficult not to drop into the habit of reading something easy to read.

There are magazines we openly decried as worthless, but what we substitute is often of little more real value but is really more insidious because it assumes a more important role and poses as being of worth and we fool ourselves that we are really reading something worth while, something that will give us food for thought.

May Follow Many Lines

Our thought may follow so many lines—our house work, our bringing up our families with its many branches, their food, their clothing, their amusements, their health, their character building.

Or our thinking may take us further afield to the community and its various activities; our schools and their method of government and manner of being conducted; and all changes in these and other things have come about because someone thought of what was considered a better method and discussed it first in small circles and then advocated it through some channel until it was adopted.

Or we may centre our thoughts on the organization or medium through which we do our community work, for we know that demands much thought if it is to function successfully. No organization can be of the same use or can develop to its full capacity if it is left to haphazard running without serious thought on the part of some of the members, and naturally it reaches its greatest strength when each member devotes thought to its activities.

Further afield our thoughts can go to the great world problems confronting us today, for no longer are we individual nations working alone and independent

of each other, but we are international and inter-dependent and we have to extend the boundaries of our thoughts and interests.

Need for Mental Rest

Just as the body can not do without stimulants all the time or an incessant spur to action, so our minds need at times the soothing effects of a different literature. Our minds and our bodies need to be rested by the beauty of language, of pictures artists have painted with their pens, by the wit and humor of others, by the musing of one and the imagination of another. A certain amount keeps our minds brighter, our sympathies broader and our physical and mental health better. It is when we allow ourselves to form the "drug habit" that it becomes harmful.

It is quite as easy, if not easier, to get mentally lazy than it is to get physically lazy. We are often prevented from being the latter by stern necessity, whereas in the former case we are left very much our own masters, and we slack it not realizing or rather shutting our eyes to the fact that the result is pitiable.

The Earl of Oxford, better known as Mr. Asquith, in an address to the students of Aberdeen in 1910, made a remark that, when tribute was being paid to him after his death, Mr. Baldwin repeated in the House of Commons in February, 1928:

He said, "Keep always with you wherever your course in life may lie, the company of great thoughts, the inspiration of great ideals, the example of great achievements, the consolation of great failures. So equipped, you can face without perturbation the buffets of circumstance, the caprice of fortune or the inscrutable vicissitudes of life."

We see where, in his opinion, we may derive great personal benefit when we have chosen wisely for our reading, for many of our ideals are moulded by our reading and we learn of great achievements and great failures of life from the same source.

Knowing how easy it is to drift and get slack in our winter's reading, I want to remind myself as well as my readers that in this as in all other things in life, we reap what we sow, so that it is up to us to sow wisely and help our children do the same.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

AS A STRAIN OF MUSIC

"We last as a strain of music lasts, and we go where it goes. Is it not enough that matter should illustrate each ideal possibility only once and for a moment, and that Caesar and Shakespeare should figure once in this world? To repeat them would not intensify their reality, while it would impoverish and make ridiculous the pageant of time, like a stage army running around behind the scenes in order to reappear. To come to an end is a virtue when one has had

one's day, seeing that in the womb of the infinite there are always other essences no less deserving of existence." Santayana.

THE POSSESSIVE INSTINCT

"It's not the possessive instinct that's made modern civilization insane about money. The possessive instinct has to be kept artificially tickled by education and tradition and moral principles. The money-grubbers have to be told that money grubbing's natural and noble . . . that persuading people to buy things they don't want is Christian Service. Their possessive instinct would never be strong enough to keep them grubbing away from morning till night all through a lifetime. It has to be kept chronically gingered up by the imagination and the intellect. And then, think of civilized war. It's got nothing to do with spontaneous combativeness. Men have to be compelled by law and then tickled up by propaganda before they'll fight."—"Rampion," in Aldous Huxley's *Point Counterpoint*.

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

WILD ROSE LOCAL

Mrs. Jessie McBride was the organizer and was elected first president of Wild Rose U.F.W.A. Local, in the Sunnynook district. Mrs. Harriet Turnbull is secretary.

PLAN MASQUERADE DANCE

The Nose Hills U.F.W.A. Local are planning a Masquerade Dance and Bazaar to be held at Nose Hills School House on Hallowe'en. A prize will be given for best costume and a good time is anticipated.

GOOD YEAR AT SPRING RIDGE

A very good year so far is reported by Mrs. R. F. Duffield, secretary of Spring Ridge U.F.W.A. Local. The members are preparing for a bean supper to be held October 25th, and are raffling an embroidered bedspread.

NEW LOCAL AT STONY LAKE

Mrs. C. Strong, U.F.W.A. Director for Peace River North, recently organized a new Local at Stony Lake. Mrs. W. Whitney was elected president and Mrs. Gummerson secretary of the new Local, for which a name is to be chosen at the first regular meeting.

TO PURCHASE PIANO

Welcome U.F.W.A. plan to raise funds this winter for the purchase of a piano for the community hall, says a report from the secretary, Mrs. E. Rear. They are beginning their campaign with a Hallowe'en party, to take the form of a chicken supper and dance, which will be held on October 25th.

READING BERNARD SHAW

A well attended meeting of Reddington U.F.W.A. Local was held at the home

of Mrs. John Fairweather recently, when Mrs. J. Cutt gave a reading on Immigration. At each meeting, one of the members reads a chapter of Bernard Shaw's book, "The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism."

DEATH OF MRS. BIGELOW

The death occurred on September 26th of Mrs. Elva Bigelow, wife of Orson E. Bigelow, Cardston, and daughter of Mrs. T. M. Carlson, U.F.W.A. Director. Mrs. Bigelow also left a family of nine children. Mrs. Carlson's many friends in the organization will deeply sympathize with her in this affliction.

FINANCING HEALTH UNITS

Following the reading of the September bulletin, on Health, at a recent meeting of Gleichen U.F.W.A. Local, writes Mrs. W. H. McKeever, secretary, the following resolution was passed: "That we urge our Dominion Government to take their share of the responsibility of the financing of operation of municipal health centres and again ask them at least to undertake the portion at present covered by the Rockefeller Foundation, that is twenty-five per cent of the cost of operation."

FAIRDONIAN VALLEY

"The Fairdonian Valley U.F.W.A. met recently at the home of Mrs. F. W. Smith. Some twenty-three members were present and answered the roll call with first aid hints. Two bulletins were read, one on health and the other on Red Cross work. A splendid lot of Current Events was given by Mrs. Smawley. Mrs. S. Weber gave the report of the Forestburg convention in her usual able manner, holding the attention of her listeners. The hostess, assisted by Mrs. Curtis, served a dainty lunch."—*Sedgewick Sentinel*.

ADDRESS ON HEALTH

Dr. Greenaway gave an address on health, with especial reference to school children, at a recent meeting of Willow Hollow U.F.W.A. Local, writes Mrs. F. C. Hoffman, secretary, adding: "His speech was very enjoyable, profitable, and interesting. Many questions were asked and satisfactorily answered by the doctor, and a hearty vote of thanks was tendered him." The roll call was answered by poetry. The health bulletin was read, and Mrs. Hampshire contributed a paper on foods and food values. Mrs. E. Young was the winner of the prize, given by Mesdames Hampshire and Moser. The hostess, Mrs. Ed. Young, assisted by Mrs. E. Callihan and Mrs. L. George.

CARE OF MENTALLY DEFICIENT

A plea for the co-operation of the whole community, "so that the mentally deficient may find social adjustment and cease to be a burden to the state and to themselves," was made by Miss Evelyn Carson in an address to the October meeting of Calgary U.F.W.A. Local. Miss Carson is principal of one of the Calgary schools for sub-normal children, and dealt with problems associated with the training of these children as well as the question of finding suitable employment for them after they had passed school age. "Besides seeing that these children are able to secure suitable employment at reasonable wages," she said, "which would be about sixty cents on the

Attention! Ladies Who Bake

ROBIN HOOD WINS SWEEPING VICTORY

GOLD MEDAL
SILVER MEDAL
75 FIRST PRIZES
164 PRIZES IN ALL

These prizes were won with exhibits baked from Robin Hood Flour, entered at Exhibitions held recently at Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, North Battleford and Brandon. The awards represent supremacy in 35 varieties of baked products, including white bread, cakes and pastry, in competition with all kinds of flour. Each day brings in reports of further successes won with Robin Hood Flour at smaller fairs.

Robin Hood FLOUR

For BETTER BREAD, CAKES and PASTRY

In the days of our
Grandmothers and
Great Grandmothers
this name **McClary**
meant a great deal
just as it does today.

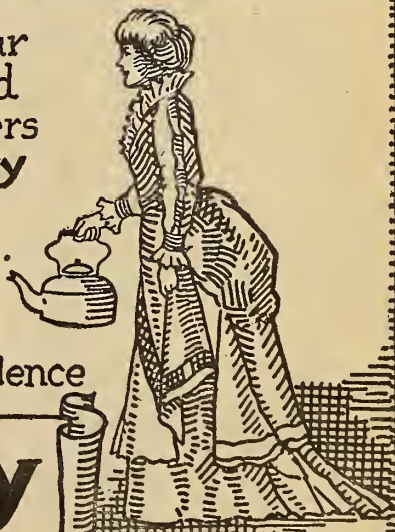
Buy goods bearing
the **McClary** name
with complete confidence

McClary

A PRODUCT OF
GENERAL STEEL WARES
LIMITED

25 Branches Across Canada

Halifax, Saint John, Quebec City, Montreal (2), Ottawa, Toronto (4), Hamilton (2), Brantford, London (2), Windsor, North Bay, Winnipeg (3), Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver.





APPLES do not lose their luscious flavor nor their health-giving vitamins when they are used for cooking, baking or as sauce. OK McIntosh Apples are the best apples grown for eating or cooking. Fall in line with General Health—ask your grocer or general store now for your winter's supply.

ASSOCIATED GROWERS
of British Columbia Limited
HEAD OFFICE, VERNON, B. C. 206

dollar that a normal person would earn, we need to continue our supervision throughout their lives."

"The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Loughheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required. In some cases the customs office requires payment of seven cents duty on delivery.



6601. Ladies' Dress.

Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 39 inch material. To underface the skirt, the jabot and for revers facing of of contrasting material $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard 39 inches wide is required. The width of the skirt at the lower edge with flare fullness extended is $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Price 15c.

6624. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard of material 35 inches wide. For collar and sleeve bands of contrasting material $\frac{1}{4}$ yard 32 inches wide is required, cut crosswise. For plaiting on the collar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard 2 inches wide is required, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard of lace or edging. Price 15c.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Mild Mustard Pickle: Dice finely 3 apples, 2 cucumbers, 1 cauliflower, 1 bunch celery, onions to taste. Pour over boiling salt water to cover. Let stand over night; drain. Cook the following dressing: 1 quart vinegar, 2 cups sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour, 3 tablespoons mustard, 1 teaspoon mustard seed, 1 teaspoon tur-



TWO RULES FOR SUCCESS—
SPEND JUDICIOUSLY—SAVE CAREFULLY

BUY ALBERTA

4% Demand Savings Certificates

And Learn to Save

FIVE DOLLARS WILL OPEN AN ACCOUNT

HON. R. G. REID
Provincial Treasurer

For Further Particulars write or apply to

W. V. NEWSON
Deputy Prov. Treasurer

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

meric, 1 teaspoon celery seed. Mix with vegetables, heat through, and seal.

Imitation Preserved Ginger: Wash and scrape one pound carrots, then cut into strips about half inch thick and $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 inches long. Steep in water an hour. Make a syrup of 2 lbs. sugar, 1 pint water, 1 oz. ginger essence, and the peel of one lemon cut into shreds. Add part of the essence at first and taste, as essences vary in strength. Boil the syrup ten minutes, add the carrots and boil fifteen minutes. Turn into flat dish and leave over night. Then boil fifteen minutes, and again leave overnight, continuing every day until the carrots look transparent. When done, add essence of capsicum enough to make it hot, but not more than a quarter teaspoon to each pound.

Hand Lotion: Boil 2 cups flaxseed in just enough water to cover; strain and mix with fifty cents' worth of glycerine, the juice of three lemons, and 50 drops of carbolic acid.

Cold Cream: Render out mutton tallow in a double boiler; strain; when partly cooled, add olive oil in the proportion of three parts tallow and four parts olive oil; add a few drops of oil of geranium or oil of verbena; beat until thick.

MORRIN SCHOOL FAIR

"The School Fair held under the auspices of Morrin U.F.W.A. Local proved a grand success," writes Mrs. Neil MacLeod. "In spite of unpleasant weather, a large crowd gathered. The judges were unanimous in declaring that for a first year and a dry year the exhibits were of a very high grade. The Local feels that such a fair benefits more children than the spelling matches formerly held. The August meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Stauffer. After the reading of the August bulletin, an effective and practical demonstration on making shortbread was given by the hostess. A report of the District Convention held at Munson was given by Mrs. A. Gilrie. The September meeting was held at the home of Mrs. A. Kelliveg. It was decided to have a three-day course in basketry next year, also to ask for a two-day baby clinic next year. The roll call was answered by giving time-saving hints or devices."

GUESTS OF DELIA U.F.W.A.

The women members of Springwater and Majestic U.F.A. Locals were guests of Delia U.F.W.A. Local, at a recent meeting held at the home of Mrs. E. Sprouse. Three splendid papers were given, reports Mrs. E. Dunfield, secretary. Mrs. W. J. Barss treated the immigration question from the standpoint of Canadianization; Mrs. E. Dunfield discussed the work of the U.F.A. on immigration, and gave a summary of the present Government's work along that line. Miss M. Morrison gave a report on girls' club work. A committee was appointed to investigate the installing of rural mail delivery. Mrs. A. C. McCully had arranged a very enjoyable program of music and recitations by the Juniors; Bobby Sprouse gave a piano solo and recitation; the Simpson sisters gave two duets; a trio, V. Morrison, M. Wilson and C. Caesar, was accompanied by Edna Bryan, and V. Morrison also gave a piano solo. A delicious lunch was served by the hostesses, Mrs. E. Sprouse, Mrs. G. Edgely, Mrs. W. Carter, Mrs. A. Morrison.

Comparative Statement of U.F.W.A. Membership

As previously announced, prizes, first and second, are being offered again this year by the Provincial U.F.W.A. Executive to the U.F.W.A. Directors whose constituencies show the greatest increase in membership.

Below is the record of the constituencies for the first nine months of the financial year 1928-1929:

	1928	1929
Acadia.....	165	240
Athabasca.....	44	31
Battle River.....	142	124
Bow River.....	241	222
East Calgary.....	112	82
Camrose.....	163	155
East Edmonton.....	66	74
West Edmonton.....	26	32
Lethbridge.....	199	168
Macleod.....	253	206
Medicine Hat.....	36	65
Peace River North.....	67	69
Peace River South.....	51	60
Red Deer.....	109	112
Vegreville.....	124	120
Wetaskiwin.....	191	156
	1989	1916

U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

WINS IN ESSAY CONTEST

Miss Marjorie Goodbrand, of Youngstown, won the prize for Grades Eleven and Twelve in the Provincial essay contest sponsored by the W.C.T.U. Miss Goodbrand is secretary of Crocus Plains Junior Local.

Studying Current Events

Dear Junior Members:

The study of current events is often neglected in our Junior program. We are too interested in our small worlds to study and follow the progress of the greater world outside. Important events take place that, more often than not, we know nothing whatever about. Of, if we do hear about them, we do not follow the information to its source, seeking the cause and effect of such an event. New

inventions, new laws that often affect us closely; new phases of international relationship; new people coming into prominence in one field or another; all these things and many more are of a great deal of importance and should not be neglected by the farm young people who are training themselves in order to take responsible positions in the world.

In all Junior Locals the study of Current Events should have a prominent place in the program for intellectual training. There are several ways in which to carry on this study, but I believe the most effective way is in the presentation of short talks or papers on certain events by each member. By so doing, each member is induced to obtain all the available information on his subject for the further edification of his fellow-members. The results of such a method are of great value to the Local



TRAUB RINGS

—the ideal of all that is fine and new in ringcraft—revealing absolute fidelity to highest quality and a fineness of finish and design heretofore unapproached. May we show you the combination pictured above—an unusual value. Set with fine quality diamond and five stone wedding ring, the pair \$125.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS, Ltd
Diamond Merchants
CALGARY

THE OLD, RELIABLE

Use Gillett's Lye to
MAKE YOUR OWN
SOAP
and for cleaning and
DISINFECTING

Gillett's Lye Protects
Your Health and
Saves Your Money.

as a whole, as well as to the members individually.

A Wider Viewpoint

As we become interested in the things that happen around us in the Province, Dominion and in other Nations, we naturally take a wider viewpoint of our own problems. We take an added interest in our Local, helping to develop it to the highest point of efficiency in its task of uplifting and educating Alberta farm young people. If we are to become the future citizens of our great Dominion, we must be intelligent; we must know what our Government is doing; we must know how our products are sold (close study of the Alberta Wheat Pool and its method of business is recommended); we must be able to follow with understanding the history of our Canada.

There are so many great things happening each day in this world of ours, that it will take all our concentrated efforts to keep up with them. In the field of Commercial Aviation alone, Canada is becoming vitally interested because it means that her hitherto impenetrable North land will be opened up, perhaps disclosing new and unsuspected wealth in minerals and other products. Another branch that is important is the one of marketing Alberta's products, including coal, wheat, livestock and our very important oil resources.

As young people of Alberta, we should be intensely interested in Alberta's position in the Dominion and Canada's position in the world. Canada is becoming more and more important each year and we must be able to take our places in its progress with the full knowledge of all that goes on around us. Knowledge is power, and power paves the way to greater achievements. The time to prepare for these duties that

will be ours, is right now in our own Junior Locals, so that we will be ready when the time comes to take over our responsibilities in the march of progress.

EMELINE JONES,
Junior U.F.A. Director
for Wetaskiwin.

BIG MEMBERSHIP INCREASE

Archie Jenkins, secretary of Willow Springs Junior Local, reports four new members. They now have a membership of twenty-two, an increase of fourteen over last year.

PLAN BUSY WINTER

Miss Margaret Bateman, the new secretary of Brant Junior U.F.A., who succeeds Miss Vera Bertrand upon her departure for Calgary to go to school, states that the Local is getting on splendidly having a paid up membership of thirty-four. She also states that they are planning a very busy winter and are working on several new ideas.

A JUNIOR U.F.A. "DOLL'S HOUSE"

The last meeting of the Stanmore Juniors was very well attended, reports their secretary, Miss Amy G. Adams, in a recent letter. They have a social program at every meeting, she states, and it has been decided that a copy of the program should be made up in advance so as to avoid confusion at the last moment. This Local is planning a most interesting work in the form of a Junior U.F.A. doll's house, the boys to do the building and the girls to furnish it.

MOSSIDE JUNIORS

"The Mosside Juniors have been holding meetings regularly each month

all through the summer," states their secretary, Miss Nan MacKenzie, "and we now have a membership of eighteen and are getting more every meeting." In July this Local held a dance, part of the proceeds going towards the purchase of a lamp for the hall and the remainder being put in the bank as a beginning towards the sending of a delegate to the Conference next year. At their last meeting the president, Charles H. Rossman, read the article, "Making Farm Life Attractive," by Miss Molly Coupland, which appeared in a recent issue of *The U.F.A.* It was decided at this meeting to send to the University for a travelling library for the winter. The topic for discussion at the next meeting will be Social Life, winter sports being the subject.

LONE RIDGE JUNIORS

"The regular monthly meeting of the Lone Ridge Junior U.F.A. Local was held at the home of Mr. Alberg. Arlene Hendrickson was elected as corresponding secretary of the Local. A discussion took place regarding the ways and means of raising money. It was decided to put on a program at the end of October. A lunch and a short program, consisting of contributions by Evelyn Alberg, Evelyn Christie, Wilma Sparks and Art. Martell, were thoroughly enjoyed by all present. A special meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the material for the planned program. All the members voted in favor of the play "That's One on Bill." Choosing the cast provided a good deal of merriment. Provisions were made for the organization of an orchestra. A number of the members volunteered to begin training in club swinging, under the direction of Nadin Timofeeff."—*Wetaskiwin Times*.

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

New Hog Grading Regulations

The new hog grading regulations became operative on September 16th. Conferences are now under way between producer organizations, commission firms, packers and Dominion Livestock officials in regard to the problem of translating these regulations into practice in the yards. We register our belief in these altered regulations as a factor in improving the livestock industry. The first five grades are as follows:

Grade 1—Select Bacon: Hogs weighing 180 to 220 pounds W.O.C. at stockyards and abattoirs, or hogs weighing 190 to 230 pounds, fed and watered at stockyards or at local shipping points and at such other points as may be designated from time to time; jowl and shoulder light and smooth; back from neck to tail evenly fleshed, side long, dropping straight from back, belly showing thickness of fleshing; flank well let down and firm; ham full; good general finish; no excess fat.

Grade 2—Bacon: Hogs weighing 170 to 220 pounds W.O.C. at stockyards and abattoirs, or hogs weighing 180 to 230 pounds, fed and watered at stockyards or at local shipping points and at such other points as may be designated from time to time; of the same general characteristics as select bacon hogs, but lacking somewhat in length and-or in

general quality as compared with the Select bacon grade; good general finish; no excess fat.

Grade 3—Butchers: Hogs weighing 150 to 230 pounds W.O.C. at stockyards and abattoirs, or hogs weighing 160 to 240 pounds, fed and watered at stockyards or at local shipping points and at such other points as may be designated from time to time; not conforming to the standards for the bacon grades, smooth fleshing and good finish.

Grade 4—Heavies: Hogs weighing over 230 pounds and up to 260 pounds W.O.C. at stockyards and abattoirs, or hogs weighing over 240 pounds and up to 270 pounds, fed and watered at stockyards or at local shipping points and at such other points as may be designated from time to time; hogs of smooth conformation and finish.

Grade 5—Extra Heavies: Hogs weighing over 260 pounds W.O.C. at stockyards and abattoirs, or hogs weighing over 270 pounds, fed and watered at stockyards or at local shipping points and at such other points as may be designated from time to time; of smooth conformation and finish.

INTERNAL CO-OPERATION

One of the great advantages of a Provincial co-operative livestock mar-

keting association is that it not only enables district shipping associations to sell through one central sales agency, but it also permits internal co-operation whereby livestock may be shipped from districts where feed is a scarcity into a district where there is a feed surplus.

This co-operation within the Livestock Pool itself is amply demonstrated by the development that has taken place during the current year when certain parts of the Province have a feed shortage and other parts have a surplus. In the St. Paul district there is an apparent abundance of feed this year. Through the St. Paul Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, the members in the St. Paul district are being canvassed with respect to purchasing stockers and feeders as well as breeding ewes. From reports recently received, we are informed that several carloads of livestock have already been ordered by members of the St. Paul Association.

S. G. Freeborn, the Dominion Government Sheep Grader, is holding a series of meetings in the district in order that the fullest information may be given in connection with the raising of sheep.

Transportation Charges

The Government is rendering assistance in connection with transportation charges to country points and through the facilities of the Livestock Pool, members may buy less than car load lots.

DON'T WAIT FOR CHRISTMAS

*Make yourself a present
of a pair of these fine
Goodrich boots now*



TECUMSEH (*shown above*) One of the snappiest looking boots made and a favorite with farmers and outdoor workers everywhere; moccasin style, blucher cut; brown gum rubber with white corrugated foxing; rolled edge sole and solid heel. Men's and boys' sizes.



KENNEDY (*shown above*) has a rubber bottom with solid heel and top of heavy cashmerette lined with felt; rolled edge sole, moccasin pattern vamp, felt insole; nothing better for comfort and long wear; 6-inch height. Men's and boys' sizes.

There is something in the Goodrich line for everybody—for you. Goodrich knows by actual experience and exhaustive tests the kind of boots needed by farmers and outdoor workers.

Many thousands of dollars and long periods of time have been spent in perfecting machines designed to test and re-test these boots and their materials . . . tests much more severe than anything they will ever meet in actual service.

Make a gift to yourself of a pair of these boots. Whichever your choice you will get the best boot of its kind that human ingenuity and skill can produce.

Your storekeeper has them or can get them for you. Look for the name Goodrich stamped on every pair—the honor mark of a great company.



TRACTOR (*shown above*) A first quality black boot with the new Gridiron sole and red beaded foxing; a handsome, sturdy boot well reinforced to stand up under long hard service. Men's, boys' and youths' sizes.



HEMLOCK (*shown above*) has a top of high quality waterproof leather; ribbed vamp bottom of brown rubber with white foxing and heavy, gridiron, non-skid sole. Style, comfort, wear; 7, 12 and 15 inch heights. Men's sizes.

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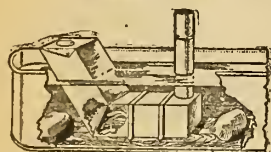
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O.S.A., Olds,
Alberta.

Co-operation of this nature is bound to have a beneficial effect on the livestock industry as a whole.

In the past, stockers and feeders and unfinished cattle shipped from districts where there was a shortage of feed, were placed on the market and due to a lack of demand for this sort of stock, sold for very low prices. Through internal co-operation among the shipping associations themselves a considerable amount of livestock can be kept off the market and placed in districts where there is an abundance of feed. Such co-operation benefits the seller by reducing the supply of stock sent to the terminal markets for sale in the ordinary channels. It also benefits those members who have an abundance of feed, as they are able to utilize this feed for the purpose of finishing livestock that otherwise would be sold in an unfinished condition.

Co-operation of this nature should be encouraged to the fullest extent, and it is hoped that those members who live in districts where there is an abundance of feed will co-operate to eliminate as far as possible the enormous supply of unfinished cattle that is bound to reach the terminal markets during years when there is a serious feed shortage throughout a large part of the Province.

Harry Harris, formerly of Toronto, is in charge of the order buying department of the Livestock Pool. Any orders for cattle, sheep or hogs will have the undivided attention of Mr. Harris, who with his wide experience will devote his efforts to assisting those who are in a position to buy feeders or stockers during the current season.

Further information will be gladly sent to any member upon request, by writing to Mr. Harris, Alberta Livestock Pool, Edmonton.

NEWS FROM THE DAIRY POOL

(Continued from page 15)

promise was called a participation certificate."

The facts in this connection are as follows: The Pool pays no bonuses. Its business is owned by the members and as such they are credited with any profits that are earned. The Pool unit referred to, earned a profit of 3½¢ per pound butterfat. The member loaned his association 1½¢ per pound butterfat to create a reserve fund for which he received a participation certificate. The remaining two cents was paid out to each member.

SASKATCHEWAN

(Ottawa Citizen)

The partisans have said their say about the change of government in Saskatchewan. Outsiders reading what is said, would gain the impression that this is the usual party fight and that the winner and the loser in the contest will prepare for another trial of strength in the usual fashion.

Does anyone who has looked at this case believe that there is nothing more in prospect than that? Unless there is something in the situation which has not been explained, the thoughtful observer must remain convinced that we have witnessed in this contest the first step in the recasting of Saskatchewan's politics, a recasting that will have a great effect upon that Province and upon Canada.

Dr. Anderson, the Conservative leader and new Premier, seems to be a worthy and admirable gentleman. But, unless the people of Saskatchewan have been most carefully concealing their real senti-

ments, he is a sheer accident as Premier. Even allowing for all changes that can be imagined, it is not possible to believe that the Conservatives have public opinion behind them as managers of public affairs. They hold office as one group of a combination of groups.

Combinations of groups are often necessary, sometimes they are admirable, occasionally they are successful. But it is hard to think of the aroused opinion of agricultural Saskatchewan accepting a junior partnership in government with the Conservatives. It seems much more likely that the present combination is the first effort of a nascent Farmers' political movement to find support and opportunity to organize itself more completely.

The record of such movements in the neighboring Provinces, Manitoba and Alberta, would indicate that there is a degree of political strength in the farmers that must seek to express itself in control of Provincial affairs. History, as recorded in the other Prairie Legislatures, will not necessarily repeat itself in that of Saskatchewan. But the independents, having declared hostility to the Liberals, are hardly likely to make a lasting union with the Conservatives.

The existing combination is in all the greater danger because the Conservatives throughout the Dominion manifestly expect some advantage from what they consider a party victory in Saskatchewan. Drafts made upon such a credit are very likely to be differently regarded by the several partners in the drawee firm.

If the Dominion politicians take an interest in this affair in Saskatchewan, it would probably be to their advantage to make preparations to meet, as best they may, an early and strong political movement on the part of farmers soon to arise in the Province.

RADIO AND MONOPOLY

(Ottawa Citizen)

Those who oppose government ownership of radio, as established in Britain and urged for Canada, on the ground that it destroys the competitive element in broadcasting and sanctions the establishment of an unwarranted monopoly, might well note the way things seem to be going in the United States, where private ownership of radio flourishes in all its glory—and disorder.

It will save time, perhaps, if the remarks made as recently as Saturday last by Senator Dill of Washington in the Senate are noted. He declared that the "trend towards radio monopoly" goes on unchecked. He charged the Federal Radio Commission with "granting wave lengths, power and time in a manner which tends to establish monopoly." He alleged that the commission had power to control fully the chain stations in accordance with an order it has issued, but keeps postponing enforcement. The senator also charged that the great radio interests were seeking to repeal the anti-monopoly section of the radio law, and stated that if the general state of affairs continued, "a public sentiment may develop that will drive Congress to put all radio under government control."

Radio monopolies, like most other monopolies, are of two principal kinds. One has as its sole aim the commercial exploitation of radio for private gain. The other has for its aim public ownership for the public good. One kind has been recommended for Canada as an alternative to the possibility of the other, which even now raises its head in the United States.

Pool Radio Night

The Alberta Wheat Pool broadcasts every Wednesday evening commencing at 8:30 from Calgary and Edmonton. The *Edmonton Journal* station CJCA is used each week and the *Calgary Herald* station CFAC and the Voice of the Prairie CFCN are used alternate weeks. The Wheat Pool would like Pool members to write in and express their views on the broadcast.

A Pool member at Lamoureux, Edmond Gaumont, has threshed an unusually good crop of Garnet wheat this year off 50 acres of breaking. It graded No. 2, no dockage, and ran 53 bushels to the acre, a total of 2653 bushels.

FINAL PAYMENT DELAYED

Wheat Pool final payment on deliveries to the 1928 Pool has been delayed beyond the customary period. This is due to the fact that there is yet unsold considerable quantity of wheat owned by the 1928 Pool. Members are asked to be patient in the face of a situation that in their own interests requires their faith and loyalty. This explanation is frankly given in order that members may be informed and forearmed against idle and mischievous anti-Pool rumors. It might also be stated that all the money received for 1928 Pool wheat goes to the members who delivered the grain during that Pool year. This statement is made in reply to a report spread throughout the country that money received from the 1928 Pool carryover would go to the 1929 Pool.

"Come and dine with us tomorrow," said the gentleman who had made money. "Sorry," returned the other, "I can't. I'm going to see 'Hamlet'."

"That's all right. Bring him with you."

Correspondence

CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

In the September 3rd issue of *The U.F.A.* there is a letter from Mr. J. Glambeck on "Conscription of Wealth" to prevent future wars. From whatever source this originated I feel it to be my duty to record my approval in a humble way.

It may need some little adjustment to be fair to all, but "Take out the profit" and then people will be praying right for war to cease, and not hoping one minute that it may cease and the next that it will continue.

I do hope this idea will receive the support which I think it merits.

W. HAROLD RISDON.

THE TRAVELLING CLINIC

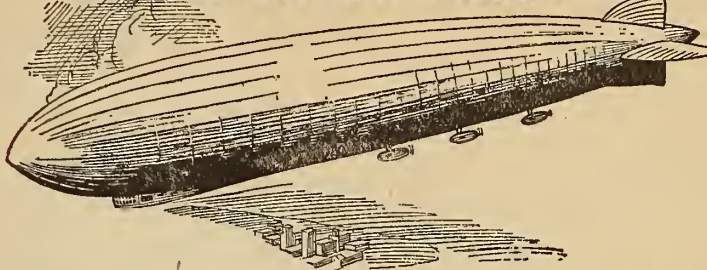
Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

It is now three years since we had the Clinic at Pendryl. At that time it consisted only of one doctor, one dentist and a nurse, but the accommodations then would not do today. Even the Hall at Pendryl did not prove any too large on this recent visit, with two doctors, two dentists and a staff of four nurses.

There were 68 examinations the first day and 36 returned for operations on the second day.

It is an education in team work to watch the Clinic. On operations day

CHOSEN FOR THE WORLD FLIGHT OF THE GRAF ZEPPELIN



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Kolster dealers and owners in Canada, Great Britain and the United States join these famous

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Before you choose your radio visit a Kolster dealer and ask him to demonstrate the Kolster.

Dealers in all parts of Canada already report a growing preference for Kolster models—electric and battery.

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Nov 7	Montreal	Montrose	Cherbourg	Southampton	Antwerp
Nov 8	Montreal	Melita	Belfast	Liverpool	Glasgow
Nov 14	Montreal	Montcalm	Cherbourg	Southampton	Hamburg
Nov 15	Montreal	Duchess of Richmond	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
Nov 22	Montreal	Duchess of York	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
Nov 23	Montreal	Montclare	Cherbourg	Southampton	Antwerp
Nov 23	Quebec	Empress of Australia	New York		
Nov 26	Montreal	Minnedosa	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
Dec 6	Saint John	Duchess of Atholl	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
Dec 12	Saint John	Montcalm	Cherbourg	Southampton	Antwerp
Dec 18	Saint John	Duchess of Richmond	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
Dec 18	Saint John	Duchess of York	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool

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CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS

everyone is in his or her own place and all parts are working so smoothly and quietly that it takes a little time for the observer to realize that these districts are getting a service not eclipsed by those of a city hospital, and with it all a kindness and patience under what must be trying conditions, that make one appreciate the fact that the Public Health Department of Alberta have reason to be proud of their Clinic.

In coming into contact with all members of the Clinic in their work, we must come to the conclusion that if we on our part will show the same readiness and patience in smoothing out things which belong to the district's part in this work, we shall then begin to understand a little more of what true co-operation means, and in this way show our appreciation of a service which means so much to our country people.

E. J. IRWIN,
Secretary.

Maywood U.F.A.

THE WHEAT POOL

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

In reading your article on Mr. Wood and Sapiro any man with any judgment must admit that Mr. Wood is far the superior man of the two. His ideas are just and sincere. Mr. Sapiro might work his plans some place where justice was not the motive. But in a civilized country like this where we believe in British fair play his schemes cannot work. Therefore, I believe it would be a good thing for the Pool and the country to keep such men out of it altogether. The Pool is working fine and we don't want any outsiders butting in.

S. G. GILLESPIE.
Membership No. 7783.

MacLeod, Alta.

Lectures on Public Health

By EDNA KELLS

More than three thousand people attended the lectures given by E. T. Cook of the Department of Public Health, in an Ukrainian district recently. Sixteen meetings were held at various points, and the attendance averaged 190—an encouraging number. The lectures were given at Two Hills, Myrnam, Krassne school, Plain Lake, Beauvallon hall, Slava hall, Krasnehora school, Pobeda hall, Fedorah, Waugh, Red Water, Smoky Lake, Radway Centre and Egremont. At Myrnam the lecturer was engaged until two o'clock in the morning answering questions. Two meetings were held at Two Hills.

It is a different thing to visit these people than to live among them, Mr. Cook says. He claims that those who live near the Ukrainians are too close to see the value of these New Canadians, among whom he finds many enterprising farmers and good housekeepers. Farm homes are tastefully arranged and farm yards show evidence of industry and an appreciation of sanitary practise not always found in such places.

Devoting his time to lecturing on health topics, Mr. Cook covers, as far as possible, the whole field of public health, stressing the importance of health practise. Much of his work is done among school children; more among adults. Students of normal schools are also addressed and the co-operation of the prospective teachers canvassed. There is one teacher in the Calgary normal school whose work Mr. Cook lauds. He

says when he visits a school, the teacher of which has graduated from the Calgary normal, he finds outstanding evidence of the fact that she is carrying on the good work of instilling proper health ideas in the children. In rather more than two months last winter, Mr. Cook addressed 1600 school children, 800 men and 900 women, largely in rural districts and small towns, as well as students in Camrose Normal school.

POOL AND SANE POLICY

(Vegreville Observer)

The whole public, as well as the members of the Wheat Pool, will follow with deep interest the verbal barrage laid down by Aaron Sapiro on the one hand and Dr. H. W. Wood on the other. The controversy hinges on the advisability or otherwise of a compulsory Pool. Mr. Sapiro, who did yeoman service in the formation of the Pool, is strongly in favor of the compulsory idea. Dr. Wood, however, opposes compulsion firmly believing that it would be the ultimate ruin of the Pool—and if the Wheat Pool goes down, it carries with it all the other Pools formed after the same plan.

Whatever Mr. Sapiro did in his early visit to the West on behalf of the Wheat Pool, the *Observer* thinks that it is a mistake to keep on importing him from time to time to create dissension. Mr. Sapiro is a promoter—an able man, indeed—but a promoter, not a producer and not any too practical in some of his ideas. He instituted many Pools of various kinds in the United States, some of which expired quietly; others are still living but in poor health.

If Mr. Sapiro gave the Pool idea a vigorous push in Western Canada, it was not more than a push. It remained for Henry Wise Wood to bring his extraordinary ability to the practical solution of the pooling problem. For Dr. Wood is a curious compound of a high minded visionary and a plain business man. He can make a speech which no one, possibly not even himself, can understand; then turn right round and explain in the simplest terms, the intricate working of the Wheat Pool, from the time the farmer sows the grain until he receives his final cheque. How H. W. Wood contrives to dovetail his idealism with his practical knowledge of economics is a wonder—no less.

Again, Dr. Wood is a singular mixture of radicalism and conservatism. He loves progress and some of his more highly inspired speeches would lead one to believe that the reddest Communist from Moscow itself could not outdo him. But, once back down on the earth and dealing with practical details, Dr. Wood is caution itself. Safety, sanity and then some more safety and sanity are his watchwords.

Whatever success Mr. Sapiro may attain in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, it may be taken as certain that he cannot make headway in Alberta against the declared opposition of Dr. Henry Wise Wood. But the controversy itself is highly interesting—sometimes amusing—when two great proponents of the Pools commence to lambaste each other.

SOMETHING TO LIVE FOR

"Come, come," said a friend, "sea-sickness never killed any one."

"Faith, now," said the suffering one, "I'm sorry to hear that. 'Twas only the hope of dying has kept me alive so far."
—*Springfield Union*.

Late Junior U.F.A. News

NEW JUNIOR LOCAL

Okotoks Junior U.F.A. is the name of a new Local recently formed, the officers elected being: president, Miss Mable Hanson; vice-president, Wilbur Dolan; secretary, Bernice Patterson; treasurer, Miss Merle Wickstrand; pianist, Alice Imler. Mrs. Bell was chosen to act as advisor. There were twelve members present at the first meeting. This Local is planning that the boys should enter the Model Aeroplane Competition and the girls should have a thrift contest. There are plans being made for a debate in November and also a Christmas party. At the next meeting Miss Alma Cameron is going to give a paper on "How to Make Hens Lay in Winter."

BISMARCK JUNIORS

The September meeting of the Bismark Juniors was postponed until October 1st when it was held at the home of Emil Tiltzen with eleven members and several visitors present, states their reporter, Ernest McDowell. The speaking contest held at this meeting proved a great success. Miss Jones, Junior Director, gave some good suggestions for the coming winter months such as mock trials, plays, debates, or having some member bring up a subject at the meetings for a round table discussion. It was also decided that the Local correspond with Juniors in Manitoba. A Committee was then appointed to plan a dance for October 25th and it was agreed that the next meeting should take the form of a Hallowe'en party, the members to wear costumes and come prepared to give a song or recitation on Hallowe'en.

U.F.A. Veterans' Section

THE S.S.B. SCHEME

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I see some of the Soldier Settlers are airing their grievances in your paper. Just what good it will do us no one knows. All Soldier Settlers, at least in this district, seem to be of the opinion that they were badly soaked when they became settlers under the Board. At the time we purchased, only the poorest land in the various districts was for sale; then we were only furnished with one-fourth enough machinery to farm it with. On top of this we had officials at the head of affairs who knew nothing of farming or of conditions under which we were working.

These places had from 60 to 80 acres under cultivation; the balance was heavy brush requiring at least an expenditure of \$25 to \$30 per acre to bring it under crop. The Board refuses to advance money for this if you have 20 acres under crop.

Seventy Per Cent Given Up

In this district 70 per cent of the settlers have given up and their farms have been sold to Empire Settlers at a 40 per cent reduction, yet they refuse to give us any reduction. I have before me their reply to my application for revaluation. It reads something like this: "Your application has now been brought before the District Committee of the Board." (Who are they?) "They had before them all information re conditions in your District." (Note District.) "This ruling has also been concurred in

by an Independent Committee of men who have no connection with the Board." Just who are these men? Are they bona fide farmers in our district or real estate sharks in Edmonton? Only residents of the various districts are qualified to judge land values. To wind the thing up in real government style, the letter says if you are not satisfied you can appeal it to the Exchequer Court, but so far no regulations have been made governing these appeals, and no one knows when final disposition will be made. We were to have "individual consideration," yet they say "District". Evidently because they argue somebody 10 or 12 miles from here is paying up, I ought to be doing it too. Further, we have no say at all in selecting these various committees.

This Court of Appeal is also a Government affair; so is the Board. This don't look right to me. I have nothing against the supervisors or other rank and file in the offices. They are only obeying orders.

Armistice Day

If these officials would get out and visit some of the boys who are behind, just to see what they are up against, instead of dictating insulting letters to better men than themselves, it would be a whole lot better for all parties. We will soon be around to November 11th, and a lot of blah will be spilled out by the various officials about the boys who are "over there." Well they haven't got a grateful country dogging them around for a few dollars anyway, or selling them out if they don't pay. That is something to be thankful for. Seven of our family were over there; three of them are there yet. I think two of the others are drawing pensions and two are only half men now—laughed at by the people that they fought for. Great stuff these rewards for services rendered.

H.L.

Strome, Alta.

COST OF PRODUCING EGGS

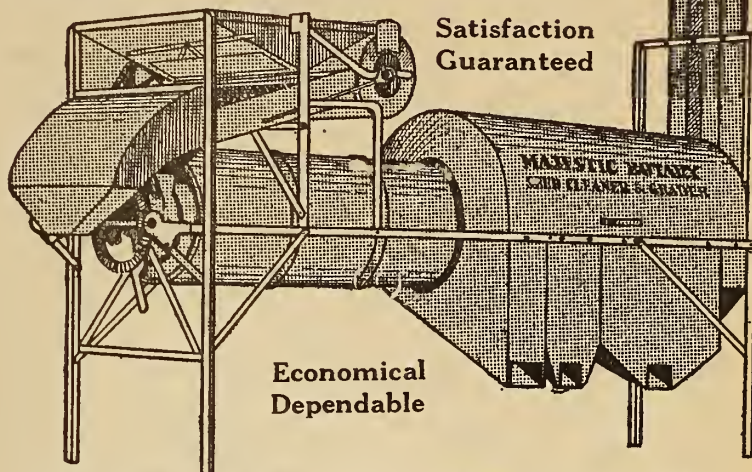
Among the many very interesting tables compiled from the Canadian Egg Laying Contest are those showing cost of production. In the instance of the leading pen in the 1924-25 contest, 10 White Leghorns laid 2,271 eggs in the year at a total cost for feed of \$22.83. The eggs they laid sold for \$94.05 which gave a profit over feed cost of \$71.22 and a cost per dozen of 12 cents.

In marked contrast to these figures is the record of cost for another pen of the same breed laying 1,227 eggs in the year. This pen consumed a little more scratch grain and grit, and a little less meal mixture, and shell, and the cost of feed amounted to \$24.44 or \$1.61 more than the heavier layers. Eggs sold for \$48.29, leaving a profit of \$23.85 over cost of feed. The cost per dozen of these eggs was 23.8 cents, or nearly double that of the 2,271 egg pen.

The report of the Canadian National Egg Laying Contests which is now available for distribution, may be had on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. It covers the important poultry 'registration' policy for 1924-25, 1925-26 and 1926-27. Those interested in pedigree poultry breeding will find it of great assistance in the locating of breeders in all the Provinces who are interested in poultry registration.

The contests are the medium through which birds qualify for registration in the Canadian National Livestock Records. The report deals in detail with the rules and regulations governing registration.

SELECTED SEED GROWS BETTER CROPS!



Satisfaction
Guaranteed

Economical
Dependable

THE MAJESTIC ROTARY SEED CLEANER AND GRADER

Separates by Length and Thickness.

Cleans and Grades to Government Standard.

Enables you to Sow perfectly Clean Seed.

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Financial Consequences of War Menace to World Peace

The Case for Cancellation of all International War Debts.

By SIR LEO CHIOZZA MONEY

"The rich Allies who sent war supplies to the poor Allies were helping themselves as much as those to whom they sent supplies," is the gist of the argument for cancellation of all inter-allied war debts advanced by Sir Leo Chiozza Money in the important article which is printed below. The article appeared originally in *The New Leader*, of London, England. Sir Leo was a member of the British Government during the war, and was largely responsible for the very successful organization of the country's production on a national basis. He protested vigorously at the close of the war against the reckless selling to private interests by the Government at bargain-counter prices of national industries which had been built up and carried to a state of high efficiency as public undertakings.—Editor.

An early poem of Byron's enlarged whimsically upon the theme that the last worst injury you can do a man—the only unforgivable thing—is to put your hand in his breeches-pocket. The cynic might observe in the wordy warfare at The Hague further confirmation of the disastrous effects of monetary considerations, even between friends.

It would be a thousand pities if hasty and mistaken men continued to breed bad blood in the world over the financial consequences of the War. The object of this present writing is to endeavour to bring the serene light of reason to bear upon the facts of the case, and to disabuse the minds of those who have come to believe that Britain has a well-founded grudge against her late allies.

If Europe is ever to arrive at the unity which is its only path to peace and prosperity, it is very necessary that responsible public men should deprecate every attempt to stir up international ill-feeling and should counter such attempts by directing the public mind to those considerations which make for amity. It is not armaments which make war, but the fears and distrusts which order the armaments.

The Labour Party stands for the entire cancellation of the international War Debts. It adopted this policy although it involved what in a narrow spirit are termed "sacrifices." As a matter of fact, I call in question the use of the term "sacrifice" in this connection.

What were the facts about the international financing of the War on the side of the Allies? Britain and her allies consisted of a number of large and small nations, some of them very rich and some of them very poor. All of them did their best to put into the field fighting men in proportion to their populations, but as they did not all enter the War at the same time, their contributions in this respect were unequal.

Money and Lives

Thus France, although with a smaller population than that of Britain (not to mention the British Empire) suffered nearly twice as many casualties, while the United States, coming in at the eleventh hour, escaped with few casualties. If we consider France, Britain, Italy and the United States, the killed (or died on service) numbered:—France, 1,700,000; Britain, 1,000,000; Italy, 800,000; the United States, 100,000. France suffered so heavily, of course, because we were only able to send a small expeditionary force at the

outset of the War, and she had to carry on while we were making an army.

To turn from men to money, Britain, by far the richest of the European Allies, supplied war materials and ships to her friends. America, by far the richest of the partners, sent war supplies when she could not send men. If we look at this thing in essence, we see that the rich Allies who sent war supplies to the poor Allies were helping themselves as much as those to whom they sent supplies. When Britain supplied coal, ships or munitions to France or Italy, she was helping herself as much as she helped France and Italy. Equally, when the United States made her "loans" to us, she was merely enabling to fight men who were fighting on her side and therefore for her.

When, therefore, the War ended, there was one and one only rational thing to do with the alleged war debts. It was not to bandy words about degrees of financial sacrifice, or to talk of capital and interest, but in the name of commonsense to write off the state loan entries.

Failing in her purpose to secure the cancellation of the war debts, Britain, in the famous Balfour Note, propounded the policy that we would only demand in Europe such sums as were necessary to repay America, since America demanded payment. This has been termed dramatic generosity, but what are the facts?

The Balance Sheet

Taking what has actually been arranged between the nations, we have agreed to pay to the United States, for two generations, about 38 million pounds a year. This sum we are to collect yearly for sixty years, as to £18,000,000 from Germany and roundly as to £20,000,000 from France, Italy, Greece, Jugo-Slavia, Portugal and Rumania. That is to say, we collect money in Europe and pay it over to America, the income almost exactly equalling the outgo.

Who amongst us, I wonder, can contemplate with satisfaction the fact that agreements have been entered into which will not terminate until nearly the end of the twentieth century, which condemn this generation and the next and the one which succeeds it to pay tribute to the United States—not our own tribute, but tribute painfully collected by Britain in Europe from nations large and small. Shall we set out the effect of the agreements for the year 1980, fifty-one years hence, when the names of those who are



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now tempted to squabble will long have been forgotten? Here they are:

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	By Rumania... 700,000
	By Jugo-Slavia 600,000
	By Portugal... 400,000
	By Greece... 400,000
	By Germany. 18,000,000

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I am quite sure that not one British citizen in a hundred thousand is in possession of these facts, and there was nothing, unfortunately, in Mr. Snowden's broadcast speech to help understanding of them or even to give an inkling of them. On the contrary, he went out of his way to make his British hearers believe that Britain instead of collecting money in Europe had become the milch cow of Europe, as though we had agreed to pay money to France, Italy, and the rest of them instead of France, Italy and the others paying money to us. We even bleed Rumania for her indiscretion in fighting on our side, and obtain from Greece, who cannot afford a penny of it, £400,000 a year!

I observe, also, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer said on the wireless that Italy's debt of £500,000,000 had been settled for a present value of £78,000,000. This is true, but only a part of the truth. I wonder how many of his hearers realised that as a matter of fact the actual British advances to Italy were £369,000,000, and that Italy has agreed to pay us £4½ millions a year until 1987, making a total payment by Italy to Britain of £277 millions.

Cancel the Debts

And what, pray, did the original £369 millions advanced to Italy consist of? It consisted of extravagant shipping freights, coal, and other war goods, sold to Italy at war prices out of which profiteers made enormous fortunes, just as our "debt" to America consists of war goods sold to us at war prices out of which profiteers made enormous fortunes.

To sum up, the more closely the facts of this extraordinary case are examined, the more justification we see for the Labour Party standing firmly for the entire cancellation of these so-called war debts. And, I am bound to add, the less justification we see for representing Britain as the milch cow of Europe.

I can imagine a statesman arising at Geneva before the League of Nations and describing in faithful terms the amazing process of debt collection and transfer which I have here set down. I can hear him doing the thing very thoroughly and yet entirely without offence, directing the attention of the whole world to the nature of transactions which only need to be stated to find condemnation. I believe that before long someone will have the statesmanship to assert that the continuance of these obligations is a menace to the peace and prosperity of the world. Such an appeal would find response not only in Europe but in America, not a few of whose most eminent citizens view with abhorrence the part which America has unfortunately come to play in the post-war world.

THE GOURMAND

Anxious Sufferer: "Doctor, how soon do you think I shall be well enough to eat things that don't agree with me?"

"YOUR MONEY'S WORTH"

(Continued from page 7)

worth of carbolic acid; and that 495 bottles are about equivalent in antiseptic value to one cent's worth of corrosive sublimate.

Government testing bureaus are proposed as a remedy, and surely something might be done in this direction! Since agricultural products are sold on grade, by Government regulation, it would not be a new departure to establish grades for other commodities. Why not grade automobile engines, for instance, so that you could get the equivalent of Number One Northern, if you could afford the best, or a Number Two Northern for a lower price? Why should not standards as to mileage and power of cars be set, as well as moisture content in wheat and butterfat in milk? Or why not grade sheeting, or taffeta, or navy blue serge, so that we might be assured of certain standards of durability and fastness of color?

It would seem quite possible for the Federal Government to do something in this direction, through the Department of Trade and Commerce; even a Conservative or Liberal Government might be persuaded to make a start, the next time the U.F.A. and Labor members of Parliament hold the balance of power, and even though they don't just now, they have an influence at Ottawa altogether disproportionate to their numbers.

Or, if the consumers' co-operative movement takes root and grows here, as it has done in the Old Country, much might be done by a strong co-operative wholesale. It might carry on some investigations itself for its members and patrons; or it might bring its influence to bear on the Government, with a view to the extension of the grading system into other fields besides agricultural fields.

In any event, readers who are interested in this subject (which is undoubtedly of great importance to every farmer and farm woman) will find a perusal of this eminently readable book both useful and profitable.

"Your Money's Worth" can be purchased from The Macmillan Co. of Canada Ltd., 70 Bond Street, Toronto, price \$2.00.

Protest Farm Loans Policy

To protest against the blanketing of certain areas in the Province for complete or almost complete exclusion from the Long Term Farm Loans scheme, which it has been reported is the policy of the Farm Loans Board, and to discuss other features of administrative policy, a delegation will wait upon the Board in Edmonton this week. The delegation is expected to include Robert Gardiner, M.P., William Irvine, M.P., Gordon Forster, M.L.A., Lorne Proudfoot, M.L.A. and Hon. George Johnston, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and others.

CALGARY FALL SALES

About 400 rams and 475 ewes of the Oxford, Shropshire, Suffolk, Hampshire and Rambouillet breeds, as well as some 140 grade ewes, will be offered for sale at the Fall Stock Shows and Sales to be held in Calgary, November 4th, 5th and 6th, as well as a number of swine and cattle. Judging will take place on the 4th; hogs, cattle and ewes will be sold on the 5th and rams on the 6th.

Hand Hills Convention on November 7th

The Annual Convention of the Hand Hills Provincial Constituency U.F.A. Association will be held in Fleming's Hall at Hanna, on Thursday, November 7th, commencing at 10:30 a.m.

Hon. Perren Baker and G. A. Forster, M.L.A., will address the Convention.

It is hoped that every U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Local in the Constituency will be fully represented at the Convention.

S. R. HOOPER,
Secretary.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

what measure did they succeed, and what lessons may be learned from their failures and successes? And what of the story of agricultural co-operation, of which so little is known even to many of those who have themselves been responsible for the creation in Western Canada of the greatest co-operative marketing enterprise hitherto organized by farmers? The answers to these and many similar questions can provide as stirring a series of chapters in social history as may be told. Social and industrial history is as important as political history, and the branch of social history of greatest importance in this co-operative Province is co-operative history.

We are becoming so familiar today with the use of the term "co-operation" that the repetition of its definition becomes suggestive of platitude; while its deeper implications are neglected. This tendency would be entirely overcome by vitalizing contact with the personalities, the ideas, the lofty and ambitious purposes, of the founders of the movement, of those who have participated in its earlier, as well as its later manifestations. The story of the agitation in Western Canada for the creation of co-operative institutions will, when it can be seen in perspective, provide as inspiring a chapter as any, and it will lose none of its value, but will gain in significance, if the student be permitted to drink deeply of co-operative history, to catch something of the spirit of those forerunners of our movement who conceived the vision of a completely co-operative social order.

PARK AREAS (Alberta Farmer)

The decision of the Brownlee Government to set aside suitable water and wooded areas throughout the Province for public park purposes is to be commended. Of the three Prairie Provinces Alberta is the one most happily situated in this respect. Its close proximity to the mountains gives it the needed foothill development of both forest and water courses in conjunction, and as the foothill area extends north and south the full Provincial limit, opportunity offers for public park spaces sufficient in number and close enough at hand to meet the recreation needs of the entire population.

FORETHOUGHT

"And was Mrs. Swank surprised when she found out you were leaving her, Cook?"

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"The banana when it leaves the bunch gets skinned—so does the farmer."

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Quebec	"Megantic"	Nov. 28th	Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool
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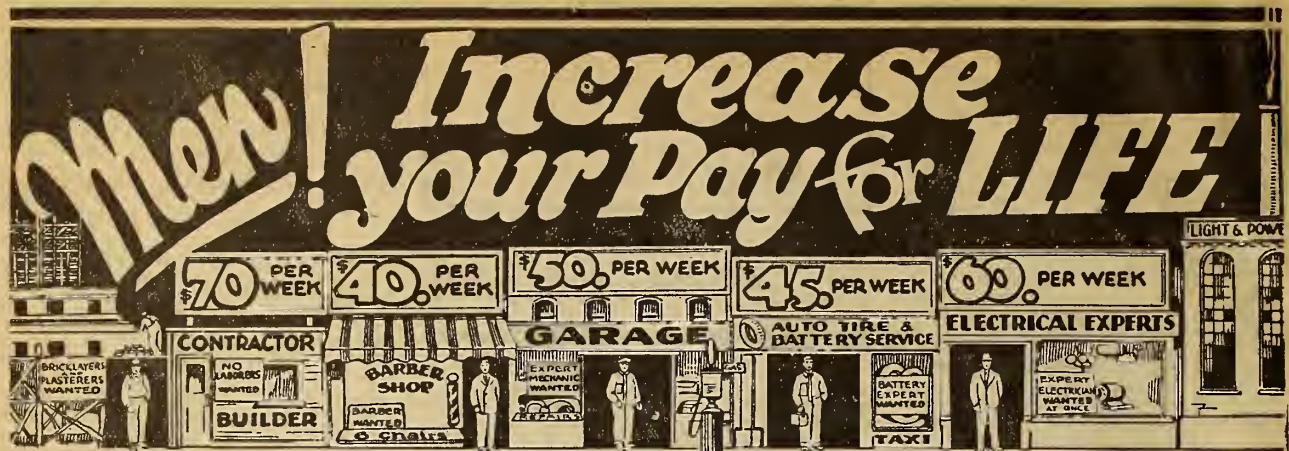
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